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VOL. XVI. NO. 27 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY DECEMBER 1, 1906.

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir:—I am satisfied, Mr. Cortelyou, that the dismissal of the colored troops by your chief was a gigantic political blunder. Then the hold-up of Secretary Taft was another child's act. The New York Republican Committee telegraphed to the Secretary of War to hold up the order of dismissal which was done. But, when Secretary Loeb received a cable from your chief he hastened to the Secretary of War and informed him that the President wanted his order to stand. Like a hot cake, the Secretary cabled the order of dismissal. Now what is your candid opinion? Don't you believe that the President has touched a live wire? It would be well for the chief to read law or to have as his legal adviser a man in whom he has more confidence than he has in himself.

The colored troops may have been dismissed in disgrace, but the American people will honor and respect them. I am glad to know that the success of the Republican party doesn't depend on any future acts of your Chief Executive. I am satisfied that the day is fast approaching when the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt will be hailed with joy.

Did I understand you to ask me whom I thought would make a good man in 1908? Oh! I believe Senator Foraker would be the strongest man the Republican party could name. He is an honest man. By the way, when do you expect to resign the chairmanship of the National Committee? I am of the opinion that Mr. John C. New of Indianapolis, Indiana, would make a wide-awake chairman.

Has it ever occurred to you that political parties are like politicians? Parties change as well as politicians. The Republican party of today is nothing like the party of Grant, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley. O! for a Marcus Hanna! We need men in the Senate like Foraker, Blaine, Conkling, Sumner and Wade. The colored man who has been faithful to the republic is being displaced for the foreigner. The South may welcome foreign labor, but there will be a day when it will turn against its benefactor. When the reaction comes, Mr. Cortelyou, the black man will be appealed to to save the republic from destruction. I have no cause to lament. I know what is coming. And when it does come, remember your treatment of a race of loyal and patriotic people.

You will very soon take charge of the treasury department. There are many reforms needed in that department. There are certain departments in your office that are in need of reformation. The colored clerks are colonized and many of your chiefs declare that the colored brother must take a back seat. I would like very much to see you make an inovation when you take charge of your new office.

Remember when you were at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, no colored clerk was appointed in that department. Will you follow the same policy when you go to the treasury department? I hope not. Why is the colored man so despised, Mr. Cortelyou? Why is it that no administration keeps faith with him? Do you remember what the President said soon after his inauguration? What caused his change of front? As national chairman of a once great political party I have not heard a word from you. Ah! well, I can appreciate your condition. I can appreciate the fact that you are a member of the administration household and dare not express your opinion if you have one. Tell the President that the American people propose to stand by those three companies and see that they want for nothing.

I see that the Spanish War Veterans indorse hte dismisal of the colored troops. These tin soldiers never witnessed a battle. They were mustered in and mustered out. A majority of them died doing nothing. I hope you enjoyed your Thanksgiving turkey and had a pleasant time otherwise. In my next I hope to have something new to tell you. Until then believe me to be

Sincerely yours,
The Editor.

THE REASON REV. TAYLOR IS NOT WANTED.

For fifteen years or more Rev. J. Anderson Taylor has been pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. During that time he has been a faithful servant. It will be remembered that several attempts have been made by his enemies to blacken his reputation, but without success. The public is not aware of the real cause that Rev. Taylor is being opposed for and his reputation attempted to be blackened. There are several classes among the membership of Shiloh. There is one class composed of a few messengers and laborers in the department and associated with this class are people who want to be white. There would-be white colored people are the wives, daughters and associates of these department messengers and laborers. They would be white if they could. They imagine that they are superior to the other members of the church who compose the laboring element, the washerwoman, cooks and chambermaids. This latter class work hard and are highly respectable people. This office crowd want to be known as the aristocrat in the church, or otherwise known as the colored four hundred of Shiloh. They want it understood that they don't associate with the class just mentioned. This so-called four hundred class claim that Dr. Taylor is too black for the pulpit. They want either a white man or a colored man so near white that you can't distinguish him. If Dr. Taylor is defeated at the next election it will be on account of his color. The office-holding crowd generally sit on one side of the church at services. The honest working people who have most of the money and are the supporters of the church, generally sit on the right side, as you enter the church. Some of the most refined and polished ladies and gentlemen you desire to meet are found among the latter class mentioned above. The outlook is that the officeholders and color prejudice class will be defeated. This class is somewhat divided. Rev. Waldon of Florida, formerly pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, is the choice of the half-white negroes and the officeholders. Rev. Waldon is half white and seems to suit the messengers and laborers who are opposed to Rev. Taylor. The election of pastor, trustees and deacons will take place this month. A lively time is anticipated. Rev. W. H. Brooks and Rev. Mr. Revers have been selected to arrange for this election. They will select a third pastor to act with them. Just who this third pastor will be is a conjecture.

WHAT LAWYER ARMOND W. SCOTT THINKS OF COMMISSIONER HENRY L. WEST.

Editor of The Bee:—

I desire to express briefly through the columns of your fearless race paper, my humble opinion of a man whom I regard as a true friend of the race. For it is indeed refreshing in these days of Tillmanism and Vardamanism, to find a man of the opposite race who is our true friend and is willing to give us a 'square deal." He did not assume the office of Commissioner with a broad grin on his face proclaiming that he was the negro's friend and with a lot of "door of hope" and "square deal" theories. But he assumed the office as a plain, unpretentious and fair-minded American citizen. And truly the negro expected little at his hands.

A great many negroes at first denounced him and said that he was a Democrat and therefore they expected nothing at his hands. But he has shown himself to be one of the best friends the negro has in the District of Columbia. He has demonstrated to the world that a good and fair-minded Democrat is much more to be desired than a hypocritical, prejuliced Republican.

The writer only this week appeared before Commissioner West, representing Robert H. Bell, a colored man who had been working as carpenter in the District Property Yard for seven years. A man by the name of Brosnan, Bell's foreamn, filed charges against him and had him discharged. It was urged by counsel that Bell had been treated unjustly and that he had been discharged without any good cause. And after investigating the matter, Commissioner West promptly reinstated Bell in the District service. In this case, he certainly manifested a marked spirit of humanity and fair-mindedness. And this is only one of a thousand cases in which he has befriended black men since he has been Commissioner. And be it so much more to his credit, because he was in no way obligated to us. What he has done has been done through the promptings of a big, honest heart. And he has only recently appointed Robert Douglass a full fledge clerk in the office of the District Property Clerk. And it is but meet, that even in this feeble way, we give some expression of our admiration for this noble-hearted man who is setting a worthy example to that opposite class of negro haters in this country who are at all times trying to strike us down. And the negroes of the District of Columbia can feel assured that as long as Henry L. West is one of the Commissioners of the District, they will have a true, honest and fair-minded friend who is ever ready and willing and anxious to help them and who will see that they are given an equal chance in the race of life so far as his jurisdiction goes.

CLASSED AS MARTYRS

DISMISSAL OF COLORED TROOPS SUBJECT OF CRITICISM.

Address by Thomas L. Jones, Colored Attorney, in Which President Roosevelt is Scored.

The dismissal of the colored troops by the President was the subject of criticism by Attorney Thomas L. Jones at a meeting of the National Anti-Jim Crow Car Association, held Wednesday evening at 616 D street, N. W. Attorney Jones said, in part:

"The question which brings us together is one of more than ordinary interest and importance to the 10,000,000 colored Americans in this country. As I stand before you, my fellow-citizens, the words of the great Prophet Jeremiah loom up before me, 'Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people.'

"By the stroke of the pen of the chief magistrate of the nation, Theodore Roosevelt, 200 of the truest, most gallant and the bravest of American soldiers have been dismissed from the army and turned out like dogs upon the cold charities of the world. Those martyrs, who have not only sustained the honor and the dignity of the American flag at home, but whose gallant and patriotic service in distant possessions in the far east has won the praise and admiration of the world, have nowhere to lay their heads.

Service and Hardships.

"When I think of the service these black patriots have rendered tot heir country's flag, the hardships, the deprivations away from the country and their native land, and when I think of their wives and children and the great sacrice which they endured facing the mouth of the cannon, the shower of shot and shell to uphold the glory of the flag of their country, and when I think that in their old age, by reason of the service they have rendered to their country, they are unfit for any other occupation or avocation in life; and when I think that this sweeping order of their enemy in the White House they are discharged from the army, denied their law-given right of a pension, debarred from the Soldiers' Home and prevented from either enlisting again or holding any position under the government—when I think of all this I can but wonder whether patriotism is but a name and the gratitude of this nation a mere mockery.

"There is a maxim of law, hoary with age ,which says that it is better ninety-nine guilty persons should escape than on innocent should be punished. The American people will demand of the President of the United States to tell them what evidence he has in his possession upon which he has in this act convicted without trial or jury hundreds of American soldiers and dismissed them from the army in disgrace.

Alleges Injustice.

"The injustice practiced upon these faithful and brave defenders of American honor is so palpable as to arouse the righteous indignation of all who believe in the square deal and the open door of hope which the President has openly and publicly expounded, but which, in later days, for reasons known best to himself, he has repudiated, and joined hands with that element of the South which has always been opposed to the negro in this country and will do anything to keep him down.

"Has the President forgotten that at the battle of Santiago when he was enveloped in a cloud of shot and shell and bullet and when his regiment had almost been exterminated, when the 71st New York Regiment had failed of their mission, and when hope seemed to have fled, it was then the black American soldiers, climbing the parapet, walking over the prostrate forms of the dead and dying in the midst of rain and hail of Spanish bullets, ascended the hill and saved him from death, rescued his command from annihilation and planted the American flag of victory on El Caney's bloody summit?

"Has he forgotten all this and the fact that he is today the President of the United States by reason of the services of the very black men that he has disgraced? When I think of this outrage on his part I can but say: Oh, Justice, where is thy virtue; oh, Liberty, where is thy throne."

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. All about him in a special issue of The Bee. Don't forget it

A WORD TO THE SOLDIERS.

Editor of The Bee:

And so the deed has been consummated. Black soldiers have returned to the country they love the arms which so loyal they have carried.

Soldiers! Can you not see how God is working with this American people? By their first-born slain on many a battle field, by earthquake and tornado, by pestilence, by fire and flood He is calling them to repentance. Closing their ears to his voice, hardening their hearts to His promptings, they add iniquity to iniquity. They have set their faces against the dark race of the earth. All over the world, wherever they have gone, they have carried race hatred. They say in effect, Cubans and Filipinos are negroes, Indians are negroes, Chinese and Japanese are negroes, and a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect. Since they have begun this thing let us pray they man continue it until the "yellow peril" and the "black peril" realize their common interest.

Soldiers, return peaceably to your home. Take up your lives as best you may, or, if your bhands still ache to fondle a rifle, go to Cuba. They need you there and there your worth will be appreciated. Never, never forget the hour when you wept as you returned in dishonor the arms so honorably borne. Tell it to your children. Make them understand it thoroughly. It may be God's will that you become the little leaven which shall leaven the whole lump.

Constance Preston,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1906.

INFORMAL RECEPTION TO COLERIDGE TAYLOR.

An informal reception was tendered this eminent composer last Saturday evening by Dr. J. R. Wilder at his residence, 412 B street, S. E. The doctor was hospitably entertained by Mr. Taylor during his recent visit o London, and briefly spoke of the great eminence attained by the composer in the musical world, and the high esteem in which he is held on the other side of the Atlantic. As toastmaster he offered "a welcome—thrice welcome, and continued prosperity to the host," which was unanimously acclaimed by the guests. Those present to greet Mr. Taylor were Drs. M. O. Dumas, J. A. McDuffie, J. R. Francis, H. S. Loftin, J. C. Dowling, Surgeon A. M. Curtis, Profs. Kellar, Miller, and George W. Cook of Howard University; Rev. William V. Tunnell, Judson W. Lyons, A. F. Hilyer, Mr. Dean of South Carolina, Prof. W. Scott Montgomery, assistant superintendent of public schools; Dr. H. L. Bailey, supervising principal; Maj. Charles R. Douglass, Clarence White, the violinist; William H. Harris, Jerome A. Johnson and Mr. Brooks.

Impromptu speeches lauding the eminent composer were made by Messrs. Miller, Lyons, Douglass, Drs. Tunnell, Francis. Loften and by Profs. Montgomery and Cook. Mr. Taylor responded to the "many good things" said about him in a felicitous and happy manner, and was the recipient of applause and hearty greetings. The affair, though an informal one, was very enjoyble.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

Like a cur he's mustered out;
He's thrown out; he's kicked out!
Like a cur he's mustered out
In Peace's sunny season.
After he has served the land—
Served it long and served it grand,
They kick him out! And, understand,
Without any reason.

He's good enough when bullets fly,
When bullets fly, when bullets fly!
He's good enough when bullets fly
To bear the brunt of battle.
He's good enough when bullets fly,
And men are needed for to die
A country for to glorify!
Aye, cheer him on to battle!

Like a dog they've mustered out,
Thrown him out, kicked him out!
Like a dog they've kicked him out
And daubed him with disgrace.
Yet, when Peace hath flown away,
And grim War holdeth bloody sway—
They'll call him in that darksome day
The bullets for to face.

—Clarence Emery Allen.

THE BEE NEXT WEEK.

You should not fail to read The Bee next week. It will tell you all about it. Subscribe now.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

It is said that through Gen. James H. Gary, Andrew Carnegie has offered the city of Baltimore $500,000 to be devoted to the erection of twenty new branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

The first state fair by the dark-skinned citizens of Georgia opened Monday, November 12, with a "good display of agricultural products, inventions, fine arts and handiwork of the crafts."

Mrs. Georgia De Baptist Faulkner started for Africa the 24th ultimo.

Last week Mrs. Maggie L. Walker of Richmond, Va., visited many places in New Jersey in the interest of the St. Luke Organization.

The Charleston Advocate calls the recent actions of the President in discharging the 25th infantry, executive lynch law. An excellent name.

American pork will not be admitted into Italy without other requirement than that the certificate of the American Deparment of Agriculture accompanies it.

It is stated that there will be a Congressional investigation of the dismissal of the negro troops of the 25th infantry.

John Hempstreet, 101 years of age, died at the Chicago Home, Chicago, Ill., last week.

Maj. Sylvester had a number of bicycle policemen stationed along Pennsylvania avenue last Saturday afternoon for the purpose of stopping fast and reckless driving.

It is said that a bill for the abolition of the death penalty in France is being laid before the parliament.

Herr Gungman, a Swedish lieutenant at Stockholm, who has already patented a clever telephone invention in England, France and Germany, is said to have apparently solved the wireless telephone problem.

Between fifty and a hundred persons living in different sections of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., were poisoned by eating cream puffs last week between Tuesday and Friday.

The Echo, published in New Jersey by Rock and Howard, says: "President Roosevelt dismissed that battalion of the 25th Infantry not because they were black, but because they were uniformed things.

In the death of Mr. Cyrus Jones, Nov. 17, Baltimore lost one of its best citizens and business men. Mr. Jones was widely known and citizens from Washington and other cities attended his funeral, which took place Wednesday, the 21st ultimo.

Mr. J. Harry Harris, of Washington, expects to practice law in a Wisconsin city, perhaps Milwaukee.

It is time for all newspapers to remove from the head of their editorial column the quoted assertion of President Roosevelt about the "bravery and character of the Negro Soldier."

During the revival services at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Richmond, Va. the 24th of November, Mrs. Janie Stokes the mother of Rev. W. H. Stokes, Ph.D the pastor of the church, was taken suddenly ill and died in an ante-room of the church. Her death was caused by the heat and excitement of the meeting.

We sincerely sympathize with Mr. I. J. Miller of Richmond, Va. He has just buried his wife in Columbus, S. C., and returned to Richmond to send the remains of his son to rest in Columbus beside those of his mother.

Mr. E. E. Tyler, who is in the Theological Department of Howard University has a mission church not far from Berwyn, on the B. & O. R. R.

Rev. W. A. Blackwell of Washington recently delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on "The Negro's Interest, Not His Rights."

R. L. Hall, whose dead body was found in his room, in Richmond, Va., is supposed to have committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. He registered as if Washington was his home.

Mr. John Murry, who has received a clerkship here in the Isthmian Canal Commission, is from New Orleans, La.

This month seems to be the one of church anniversaries. Asbury of Washington, D. C., celebrates its 70th, Mr. Zion of this city its 90th, Bethel A. M. E. Church of Indianapolis its 70th and 50th.

Mr. E. H. Harris of Marshall, Texas, has been granted a patent for his locomotive.

Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey clings to views, believing that some day he will be vindicated, and according to his opposers a right to their belief, he gives his ministry.

A few years ago the question, "Art you a St. Luke?" was not heard. Now the popular and progressive organization is the St. Luke. Home office in Richmond, Va.

READ THE BEE.

BUSINESSMEN AT YALE

FACULTY AND STUDENTS TAKE TO COMMERCIALISM.

University in Feeding, Lodging, Lighting and Department Store Enterprises—Activity of Students Varied and Profitable.

New Haven, Conn.—The Yale students are resorting to many enterprises to supply at least additional money for college expenses.

The Yale dining hall, outside of the dormitories themselves, was one of the first business enterprises started as a money making concern for the college. It now serves 1,000 persons at every meal and has a waiting list of 200.

The Yale cooperative store sells everything from a pin to a pony. The college runs its own heating and lighting plant to the exclusion of outside corporations, and the dormitories house 3,000 men.

Recently an order went forth from the college officials prohibiting the selling of light fixtures and student lamps on university property except at a store recently fitted for the purpose on the campus.

The province of the popular dog wagon, or all night lunch, has recently been invaded by the opening of two lunch rooms for students, one on the academic campus and one at the Sheffield Scientific school.

The enterprises conducted by the university through its faculty and corporation, such as the dining hall, dormitories, lighting and heating plants, lunch rooms and cooperative store, are purely business propositions of little interest in themselves save as they represent the entrance of the modern commercial spirit into educational institutions and because the merchants protest against what they consider the usurpation of their field of trade.

The entrance of the undergraduates into college commercialism is interesting because of the unusual nature of the occupations chosen and the way in which these enterprises supplement those chosen by the college authorities, the whole forming a commercial Yale which supplies the needs of educational Yale.

Students conduct a suit pressing establishment, run a laundry, tutor other undergraduates and as agents represent mercantile houses, selling articles of every description.

A daily newspaper and monthly magazines, scientific, medical, legal, literary and humorous, all conducted by students are well patronized and pay their backers handsomely.

When the train rolled into the union station this fall bringing Yale men back to New Haven the returning students were accosted on the platform by two students who solicited the privilege of carrying the baggage of their Yale acquaintances to the campus. The pair had hired two express wagons at three dollars a day and secured nine-tenths of the student trade, much to the chagrin of the regular expressmen.

Teams and licenses for the week cost $45, while the two took in more than $1,000. When this was divided both had enough to carry them through the college year.

Another enterprise giving every promise of success is the Yale student laundry, started this fall. Two students take orders for laundry work, selling a ticket for a specified amount of work upon which they reap 20 per cent. profit when the money is turned over to the laundry concern for which they secure the orders. Upon other than cash orders they get 15 per cent.

The University Suit Pressing company, incorporated, ranks among the most successful of the business propositions of the undergraduates. The students conducting it have a place of business not far from the campus, employ experienced help to clean and press the clothes and boys with handcarts to collect and deliver daily.

Since its inauguration this concern has proved far more satisfactory than the business places conducted for students by outside merchants. Work is more satisfactory and the prices are not so high.

The proprietors do little more than drum up trade, attend to the financial end, and each reaps about $2,000 yearly by this outside venture.

Among the minor ways of making money tutoring is considered by Yale men to pay best. Many Yale graduates have paid their entire way through college by this means.

Among the agents, those selling typewriters, fountain pens and other merchandise receive from 25 to 35 per cent., while those soliciting magazine subscriptions receive from 30 to 35 per cent. Medical students and those in the Sheffield Scientific school must buy instruments or tools that that are costly. Rival firms pay as much as 40 per cent. commission to students who sell their classmates these necessities.

Plans are in the air now for still furthering the commercial side of Yale by establishing a printing department. It is pointed out by those who are anxious to see such an enterprise started that an enormous amount of money is expended yearly by the university for printing catalogues, pamphlets, programmes, official reports, books written by the faculty members, athletic programmes, class and year books, to say nothing of the dozen or more publications daily and periodical. Such a university printing establishment would furnish employment for many students who are trying to earn their way through Yale.

DREAM REVEALS HIS NAME.

Man Who Forgets Identity Found to Be Prosperous Banker.

Sacramento, Cal.—A dream has cleared up the mystery of the man who forgot his identity. Several days ago a well-dressed passenger on a train from the east visited the police station and requested the aid of Chief Denny toward ascertaining who he was, where he had come from and what he was in Sacramento for. On all other subjects the man was perfectly rational, but he was at an utter loss to account for his identity or his presence here.

Thinking that the man's lapse of memory was due to some sudden shock or to illness, the chief had him quartered at the county hospital, where the case ever since has baffled the physicians. The man, who is of middle age and fine physique, seemed in normal health, but still his memory on the all-important subject was a blank and his effects offered no clew.

City Attorney Howe visited the county hospital and learned from the strange patient that he had experienced a dream the night before in which he imagined himself the recipient of a letter upon which were the words "Dixon, Coon Rapids, Iowa." Thinking that the incident might lead to something, the city attorney looked up the name in Bradstreet's and found A. Dixon rated as the president of the National bank at Coon Rapids, Iowa. He at once sent a telegram making inquiries about the unknown man and promptly received a reply asking him to give Frank E. Dixon the best of care.

From the message the conclusion is drawn that Frank E. Dixon is the man's name and the authorities are satisfied that the dream will be found to have lifted the strange mystery veiling his history.

FIND WATER UNDER THE CITY.

Many Owners Get Good Supply from Beneath Buildings in New York.

New York. — The underground ponds, rivulets and old wells of Manhattan island have for years had little realty value. In some instances to stem the flow of water from suburban channels has cost real estate operators many thousand dollars. Now practical use is being made of the underground water. The factory site or office building plot with a natural supply of water is considered much more valuable than property lacking such a supply, and the well digger is busy.

Among the large business concerns which have recently had wells dug on their premises are Downing & Lawrence and the American Manufacturing company of Brooklyn and Lippmann & Eisman of Manhattan. The natural supply of water on the Downing & Lawrence property is about 100 gallons a minute, on the Lippmann & Eisman site 75,000 gallons a day, and at the American manufacturing plant 150 gallons a minute. Artesian well water is inferior to city water for boiling use, as it causes a scale to form more quickly. Nevertheless, it can be put to many good uses in business buildings, greatly reducing water bills.

FINDS SHE IS NOT A WIFE.

Woman After 19 Years Learns She Has Not Been Legally Married.

Media, Pa.—A jury in court has awarded to Jane C. Clymer the sum of $3,758.75. Her suit was for $3,000 and interest. The case was one of the most peculiar ever tried here in the county.

Levi H. Clymer, now dead, was married three times. Jane B. Clymer was his third wife. The second wife was in court aiding the executor under the will in their protest as to the payment of the amount claimed by the plaintiff. It was shown, however, that the plaintiff had lived with Clymer for 19 years and he thought that she was his legal wife. A bill of separation was put in evidence between the deceased and the second wife, which was claimed to be a legal separation or equal to a divorce.

In law, however, the separation did not amount to a divorce, but the plaintiff testified that she had lived with Clymer for 19 years, believed that she was his lawful wife, that she had loaned him $3,000 on property in Lansdowne borough, and also that during several years' illness she had taken care of him. The jury gave her the amount of the mortgage and interest.

MARRIED THE SAME MAN TWICE.

Wife Finds Husband Is Bigamist, and Asks to Be Freed from Him.

New Orleans.—The suit filed by Mrs. Coralie Amelia Bernier in the New Orleans district court, asking for the formal annulment of her marriage, develops the remarkable fact that, although she twice married the same man, she was yet unwedded. Mrs. Bernier married, in 1902, in St. Bernard's parish, a man calling himself Loys M. Lemoine. Some years after the marriage she discovered that this was an assumed name, and that Lemoine was Louis M. Thompson in reality.

Fearing that the marriage under a false name might invalidate their marriage, she insisted on a second marriage under the true name, and this was solemnized in Mandeville less than two months ago. The publication of the marriage brought out the fact that Thompson had one wife already in Helena, Ark., and the twice married woman now asks that she be freed from him.

IOWA HAS BIG CABBAGE CROP.

Growers Get $50 Per Ton—Ship Thousands of Car Loads.

Fort Dodge Ia.—Farmers in the vicinity of Bristow are gathering the largest crop of cabbage ever raised in that county. Owing to the absence of cold storage at that point, the entire crop from 950 acres planted this season will find its way as soon as gathered to the green goods markets of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago.

Raising cabbages on a large scale is a new industry in Iowa. In 1904 the records show that only nine cars of cabbage were shipped from Bristow. It was more in the nature of an experiment that the farmers took it up. In 1905 there were 36 cars shipped out and this year's crop from the 950 acres is expected to require 500 cars to market it.

Cabbage is now planted in much the same manner as corn, a cabbage planting machine being one of the new things in agricultural implements. With this machine a man can plant five acres per day. The plants are placed the same width apart as corn and cultivated with a cultivator. When the crop is laid by it is done with a hoe. One man can hoe an acre a day by hand.

According to those who have had experience in the raising of cabbage after this method of cultivation, with a good season like the one of this year, there should be 800 per cent. profit in the business. The product is easily disposed of; in fact, buyers from all of the principal markets have visited Bristow and all of the crop has been contracted for. With the addition of storage a much larger profit could be assured, as one grower was offered $50 for a ton of good sound heads last March.

LOCATES RARE TREASURE.

Divining Rod Employed to Find Lost Gold and Silver.

London.—John Stears, the famous Yorkshire water diviner, has located the hulk of the Spanish treasure ship in Tobermory bay by the aid of the divining rod.

He found the hull split in two right from the bow to the stern, and the cannon, which had been thrown out at the time of cleavage, ranged in two rows alongside.

He has also distinctly located two chests of specie, one containing gold and silver coins mixed, and has fixed the positions of no fewer than 14 bronze guns, all of one type and four feet nine inches in length. He is satisfied that when these are recovered the rest of the equipment of 52 guns and the bullion will be easily reached.

Mr. Stears carried out his operations over depths varying from 9 to 12 fathoms of water, but the details of distances and the dimensions of the chests are reserved for the use of the treasure-seeking syndicate. Very little of the ship remains, but metals are there in abundance.

Mr. Stears' method of divining, which he explained fully, is as follows:

He holds his divining rod over the stern of the boat as it proceeds and immediately on coming over a mass of metal the forked twig twists upward like a living thing in his hand, making a sound that is easily audible.

The present is the third attempt in recent years to recover the treasure of the sunken armada galleon Admiral of Florence, which had treasure of over a million on board when she was sunk.

RARE BIBLE FOR MORGAN.

Millionaire Buys Original Cluny Copy in Illuminated Text.

New York.—In competition with King Edward of England, who sought it as a memorial to his mother, the late Queen Victoria, J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the original Cluny Bible, in illuminated text, on parchment, the work of the Cluny monks in France, and more than 200 years old. With it he also obtained an illuminated copy of the original order of arrest for John Bunyan on a charge of heresy. The Bible was considered one of the finest works of art in France. Mr. Morgan is said to have paid $20,000 for it and the manuscript. They were assessed here at $25,000, and duty was placed at $4,000. Mr. Morgan's bankers paid the duty.

Youngest Civil War Soldier.

Washington.—The long discussed question of who was the youngest soldier of the civil war probably has been settled in favor of Perry Byan, of Seattle, Wash. He enlisted as a drummer boy in Company D, Twenty-fourth Iowa volunteers on Aug. 22, 1862, at the age of nine years and ten months. He was born Oct. 22, 1852, in Kane county, Illinois, but enlisted at Mount Vernon, Ia. After serving nearly a year he was honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Pension officials have investigated Byan's papers, and found that his representations are correct. He will receive a tidy sum as back pension.

Resembles British Premier.

A statue in Wells cathedral, England, representing "The Fruit Stealer," is almost an exact copy of the features of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The statue is carved on a capital in the nave of the beautiful church and is about 600 years old.

Immense Pecan Orchard.

Maj. John S. Horlbeck, of Charleston, S. C., is said to own the largest bearing pecan orchard in the world. He has more than 60 acres in bearing trees and his main grove consists of 550 acres.

THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND

J. H. WILSON, M. P., ONCE A BOSTON CATTLE-PUNCHER.

Men of the Merchant Marine Greatly Benefited by His Efforts—Left Home to Serve Before the Mast.

Boston.—A Baltimore "dockwalloper," Boston cattle "puncher," New York skyscraper scaffold rigger and high-girder man of the Brooklyn bridge is now in the house of commons serving as one of the most useful members of the British parliament.

The man is Joseph Havelock Wilson, M. P., for Middlesboro. He is known as "the seamen's advocate in parliament," and is the father of the Sailors' union, or officially, general president of the National Sailors', Firemen's and Fishermen's union of Great Britain and Ireland. "Jack" of the merchant service has only one real representative, and that is J. Havelock Wilson.

Mr. Wilson is making the sailor's interests his lifework. His work in parliament is of paramount importance to the sea-faring man.

He was elected, after two defeats, in 1892, and has been a member ever since. Although he helped build the Brooklyn bridge and many of the New York skyscrapers and did other work in the United States, Mr. Wilson is primarily a sailor. He served for a decade before the mast, and, after years of bad food, bad treatment and small wages, determined to do his utmost for his comrades of the sea. And he has done it right well, too. His path has not been an easy one, but now he and his union are sailing a smooth sea.

Mr. Wilson is the recognized champion of the sailor, the recognized authority on seafaring laws and matters generally and his union is not

JOSEPH H. WILSON.
(Former Cattle Puncher Now Member of British Parliament.

only acknowledged by all shipowners, but is one of the strongest and best-known in the world.

Joseph Havelock Wilson is 48 years old this month. He was born in Sunderland, on the northeastern coast. His father, who was a sailor, died when little Joseph was barely three years old. He left a widow and a family of a round dozen.

At six years old, Joseph, like so many American men of prominence, began earning money selling papers on the streets of his native city. He was a success as a newsboy and his earnings helped the home so much that when he was nine, his mother was in a position to apprentice him to a trade.

He wanted to go to sea, but his mother would not have it, and so Joseph tried to steady down and learn the trade of a lithographer. When he was 12 years old the sea called him so strongly that he ran away. He was caught and taken back home, but within a week was away once more, and this time aboard a steamer as engineer's steward.

He gradually rose to AB and in the next ten years sailed in a score of different ships—steam and sail. Then he was shipwrecked in the South Seas and finally landed at San Francisco. From there he made his way to the Atlantic coast, and for several years made his home in the United States.

It was these same United States that gave Mr. Wilson his real start up the ladder of success. He himself declares that wages were so high that he was able to save a good pile and come home to Sunderland with a fat purse. With his money he purchased a temperance hotel, married, and soon became a prosperous man of affairs.

The little old Seamen's union, a local affair in Sunderland, was still in existence, though very wobbly. Mr. Wilson paid up his arrears in dues and began to take an active part in union matters. Year upon year he struggled.

He financed the National Sailors' union, was prosecuted by ship owners, served terms in jail, took part in strikes and lockouts in England and on the continent, was expelled from Germany and Holland, was twice defeated for parliament, lost all his furniture and property on a judgment for libel damages secured by ship owners during the Glasgow strike, and, in fact, was buffeted about as roughly on shore as he would have been in the wildest storm on his beloved sea.

But Mr. Wilson has the nature of the British bulldog. He is a giant in build, a Hercules in strength. He emerged in 1892 with flying colors and ever since has been climbing to his present pinnacle of success.

MAY WEAR ANY CORSET.

Iowa Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Pretty Actress.

Des Moines, Ia.—Actresses who refuse to wear tights, models who are fickle about the style of their corsets, and baseball players who are given to jumping contracts are upheld by the Iowa supreme court in a decision handed down the other day, the opinion written by Justice Weaver.

It is in the case of a corset company against Helen C. Crosby, in which $10,000 is demanded because the pretty actress broke her contract to pose in the "curve" corsets at Sioux City, and went to wearing "straight fronts."

The case reached the higher court, which said she was entirely right. Her objection to her contract was that the company insisted on an advance man whose reputation or character she did not know. In his opinion Justice Weaver takes occasion to lament the decision of another state, which enjoined Lillian Russell from appearing in one company because she had jumped her contract with another on the ground that the tights they required her to appear in were too cold.

Justice Weaver says that court's action was an "uncharitable conclusion." He also refers to the case of the Philadelphia baseball club against the farfamed Lajoie, who was compelled to bat home runs for Philadelphia though his heart was centered in the success of a rival team.

The supreme court in Iowa would be inclined to give him a free pass. In writing his opinion the justice goes into a lengthy dissertation on corsets, which discloses he has made a study of the question at bar.

THIS BRIDE SCORNS SCIENCE.

Stops College Professor from Making Food Tests with Husband.

Berkeley, Cal.—Prof. M. E. Jaffa, the nutrition expert of the University of California, has lost his star subject for nutrition experiments, and is inclined to blame Cupid altogether for the loss. E. M. Tidd formerly an attache of the university, who won Jaffa's regard by the diligence and zeal with which he carried out Jaffa's directions regarding what food to eat and how to record the results, has deserted the cause of science. A bride in the Tidd household is responsible. The bride would have none of Prof. Jaffa's "messes" as her husband's food.

"He was the greatest subject I ever had," quoth Prof. Jaffa, "because he took a genuine interest in the experiments, and used intelligence in the work. He ate just the things that were laid out for him, kept close watch on the results, and so his data was very useful."

When Mrs. Tidd found that her husband ate the things that Prof. Jaffa prescribed for him she declared that the programme must be changed. She was prepared to cook Mr. Tidd three excellent meals a day, including all the meat and potatoes and vegetables and fruit and bread that a healthy man needs. She could see no sense in Mr. Tidd's eating for Mr. Jaffa, in the interests of science, and so declared herself. Mr. Tidd gave up the programme.

Tidd has resigned his place as university attache also, and now is enrolled on the list of policemen in Berkeley.

ROOM FULL OF GIFTS TO QUEEN.

Golden Caskets, Silver Trowels, Etc., Stored Away in Palace.

London.—King Edward is constantly presenting his queen with gifts, and her majesty never returns from a visit abroad without finding some beautiful piece of jewelry or silver or some object of art.

The king's latest gift was purchased from the Austrian exhibition at Earl's Court. It consisted of a complete set of crystal ice cream dishes and large crystal goblets. The dishes and goblets have a narrow gold rim, and on each piece is the initial "A" in gold, surmounted by a crown.

Gifts of this kind the queen makes a point of using at least several times a year, but "public" gifts are never seen or used at all.

In a vast lumber room at Buckingham palace are golden caskets, silver trowels, presentation albums, pictures and hundreds of odds and ends connected with public functions. At Windsor castle, too, there are now two large rooms packed with goods of a certain value which will be eventually handed down to the prince of Wales.

STEALS LIDS OF MANHOLES.

Indiana Woman Introduces Innovation in Thieving.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An innovation in the way of thieving is credited by the police to Rosa Josephs, a woman of 28, who has been sent to the workhouse for stealing lids from sewer manholes about the city's streets. It is charged that the woman stole four from the streets on the South Side, and it is suspected that more missing lids might be traced to her efforts in this line.

The police were mystified by the first report of the thefts. The lids seemed to have taken wings. Finally Detectives Simon and Hauser were detailed on the case. They suspected that the lids might bring a fair price at a junk shop, and after calling at several shops located one. It was found that Mrs. Josephs had sold this lid, and others which she had sold were afterwards located. In all four were found. The lids are worth one dollar apiece, but were sold by the woman for 20 cents each.

TURN SOIL BY STEAM

ENGINES NOW USED ON PLOWS IN PARTS OF KANSAS.

As a Result Farmers Are Able to Plant More Wheat Than They Can Harvest—Work for Hundreds of Strangers.

Kansas City.—The steam plow has become a familiar object in western Kansas. Managers of the big implement houses here say that about 250 outfits have been sold in the last 12 months and that about 600 are in use on the western and central Kansas plains wherever the fields are large enough and the ground level enough to permit their operation.

All through the western portions of the wheat belt big traction engines, with wheel tires nearly a yard wide, are at work pulling the gang plows and turning up the soil at the rate of 30 acres a day, with two men working each outfit. These two men, working in the old way, could plow only about six acres a day, so that the steam plow has increased the efficiency of labor fivefold in this one character of farm work.

Those outfits cost about $1,900, but the expense of plowing averages only about 40 cents an acre, as compared with an expense of 75 cents to $1.50 an acre when the work was done by a man with a team. Therefore, a farmer who owns 1,000 acres of wheat land can save enough in a few years to pay for a steam plow.

Kansas City dealers say that about half the steam plows in the west are owned by large farmers, and the remainder belong to the thrashing machine men who run the plows in the spring and the late fall when they are not thrashing grain.

The rush to get the fall plowing finished while the ground is in good condition has prompted some farmers to run their steam plows at night, with a great glaring headlight streaming across the fields, as well as in the daytime.

The only objection to the steam plow is that it enables farmers to plant more wheat than they can harvest. In portions of central and western Kansas, where the farms are large and the population is comparatively sparse, a favorable fall for plowing and planting, and a steam-plowing outfit at hand result in such large areas of wheat that when the harvest season comes the task of gathering the crop must wait on the incoming hundreds of strangers to labor for a few weeks in the harvest fields.

CHINA IS FIGHTING OPIUM.

Government Seeks to Reduce Importations and the Country's Product.

Washington.—China has just revised and consolidated her native opium taxation. It amounts to 115 Pekin taels a picul (about 66 cents a pound) on crude opium and double that amount on the prepared article, the grower's tax being abolished.

According to reports from Pekin the government is anxious to curtail the use of opium, but is dependent for revenue to the extent of more than $4,000,000 a year on the duties paid on imported opium. She can not, in the present state of her national finances, witness without concern the disappearance of such an important branch of revenue. The imports of opium amount to 3,000 tons, while the native article is produced to the extent of 30,000 tons. Moreover, there is a great development in the use of morphia. The Japanese ship to China large quantities of cheap hypodermic syringes.

The better Chinese are reported to have a strong feeling against the enormous extension of the growth of the poppy throughout the empire. A Pekin correspondent of the London Times indicates that China will ask India to consent to an annual reduction in the import of opium to China, which would have the effect of extinguishing the trade in ten years, and as an evidence of good faith will issue an imperial edict condemning the use of opium and forbidding the employment in the government service of any opium eater and order an annual reduction in poppy cultivation leading to its extinction in ten years.

MAN WITH TEN CHILDREN.

Rival Candidate Has to Yield to President's Choice.

Bloomington, Ill.—James M. Courtright, the newly appointed postmaster of Normal, the educational suburb of this city, is the father of ten children. His predecessor and rival candidate for the position, C. S. Neeld, could boast of but two. After a strenuous fight for the place, both candidates having a strong backing, President Roosevelt personally selected Courtright.

Neeld is related to the law partner of Vespasian Warner, United States commissioner of pensions, and secured a former appointment largely through the influence of Col. Warner. It was taken for granted that as Col. Warner is still friendly to Neeld, the latter had every likelihood of reappointment.

There was great surprise, therefore, when the announcement was made that Courtright had been chosen, and it was not generally known that he was an aspirant.

The Normal office pays $2,300 yearly. Postmaster Courtright is an intense admirer of President Roosevelt, and believes in large families. He is very proud of his ten boys and girls.

HOUSE ON A MOUNTAIN

BUILT YEARS AGO AS LOOKOUT FOR HOSTILE INDIANS.

Situated on a Peak of the Wichita Range Near Lawton, Okla.—Place Now in Ruins and Visited Only by Tourists.

Lawton, Okla.—To the northwest of this city, softened in outline by the haze of 20 miles, lies the Wichita mountains. From the foothills of the Rockies in Northern New Mexico to the Ozarks in Arkansas, they are the only break in the monotony of the level plain. They took their name from a tribe of Indians that once lived at the base, hunted in the cedar thickets that cluster on the sides like huge spiders, and fished in the clear streams that rush over limestone and gravely beds.

From Fort Sill five miles north of Lawton the two highest peaks of the range, Signal mountain and Mount Scott stand in bold relief from the rest of the range. Mount Scott is rugged and covered with scrubby oaks and cedars. The mountain was given its name by a regiment of soldiers who were returning through the country after serving with Gen. Scott in the Mexican war. Both mountains are nearly of the same height. Signal mountain is smooth and covered with a growth of buffalo grass that greens with the spring rains and late in the season becomes a dull brown. It could not be distinguished from the other brown foothills if it were not for a speck that stands on its very highest point. Without a glass no shape or outline to the speck can be marked, but the field glass of an officer brings it close through the clear atmosphere of the southwest, and shows it to be an old stone house.

It was that old stone house that gave the name of Signal mountain to it. When Fort Sill was first occupied the country was filled with hos-

The Old Stone House Upon Signal Mountain.

tile Kiowas and Comanches. It did not take the troops long to discover that before any outbreak or raid down the valley there was always a signal fire on the top of the bare brown mountain to the west of the fort. The Indians had scooped a hole on the top and when they were on the war path the chief with the keenest vision sat on watch scanning the surrounding plain for some luckless wagon train that he could signal his followers to swoop down upon. The lookous from the mountain could also get an unhindered view of the fort and could send out warning when a troop of soldiers was sent out on a raid.

The government decided to build a stone house on the mountain for the use of a sentinel. It is the remains of that house this is the speck on the summit today. A storm a few years ago took off the roof and crumbled the sides. Enough of it is still standing to show the loopholes for the rifles. The mountain is so steep that the loopholes of the rifles run nearly at an angle of 45 degrees, so the fire would catch the Indians as they crawled up the slopes. The angle is different in the holes on every side of the building, because the slope of the mountain is not the same.

When the old house was in use signals were made to the fort by fires at night, and a sort of wig wagging in daylight. Now the old house is in ruins and is never visited only by tourists from the east. In the foothills around Mount Scott Geronimo and his Apache braves are kept the prisoners of Uncle Sam. Signal mountain and its history is known only to the old timers who sit at the fort and tell of the days when the Kiowas and Comanches were not the quiet, peaceful people that attend the Indian school or live on their allotments.

Ruskin's Opinion of Mrs. Carlyle.

He spoke with scornful amusement of such mistaken enthusiasts as wished to enroll James Welsh Carlyle among the martyrs on account of her "man's" bad temper. He admitted that Carlyle was frequently grumpy, and habitually melancholy—"but so am I"—and he was easily irritated. "That clever shrew," his wife, well knew this, and by the very tones of her voice as she "rasped out his name," could set his nerves on edge in a paroxysm of febrile irritation.—Scribner's Magazine.

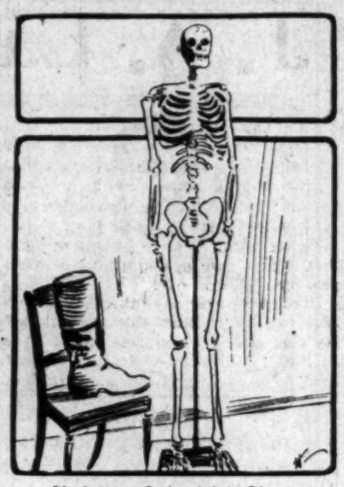
Britishers Like Climate.

A London magazine has been collecting the opinions of eminent Englishmen, with a view to getting a "character" for the British climate. Almost without exception the persons interviewed," from King Edward down, pronounced the often slandered climate to be the finest in the world. It is British—and for a Britisher that settles the whole discussion.

COMMON FEAR OF GIANTS.

Oppose Dissection After Death—Tale of Irish Freak.

New York.—The Russian giant recently exhibited in this country is possessed of a great fear that when dead his body will be given to surgeons for dissection. It is said that he has been offered $5,000 for his brain, but in this time of tireless press agents the statement may be fairly open to question. This fear, however, is probably common to all freaks, and the most striking case in "show" history is that of the Irish giant, Charles Byrne. He was eight feet four inches tall in his bare feet, but with thick soled boots, and a tall hat much was



Skeleton of the Irish Giant.

added to his height. Byrne feared the surgeons, but they got him after all, and what remains to perpetuate his memory is in the hands of his enemies. He was a man of full habit, a giant in appetite, as well as in inches, and the amount of liquor he could carry without losing his balance was amazing. But in the end it aided materially in his demise.

He died in Cockspur street, Charing Cross, London, in 1783, at the age of 22. The chronicler tells that his end was accelerated by excessive drinking and by his grief over the loss of his property, $3,500, in one bank note, which he always carried with him. But certain provisions were made so that whatever happened to him there remained money enough in his estate to pay certain fishermen to take his body out to sea and sink it. This was done, it is said, but meantime much money had come from another source, and they took good care to recover the giant's body. So it was that, after all the fear that haunted him in life, after all his carefully laid plans to defeat the surgeons, his body finally came to their hands. The skeleton is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, at Lincoln's Inn. It is a poor consolation to the outraged shadow of Mr. Byrne that though long departed from the flesh he is still a star attraction in the bone.

HEADS WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Countess of Carlisle Elected at Recent Convention in Boston.

London.—Lady Rosalind Frances, countess of Carlisle, who has been elected president of the World's W. C. T. U., is a prominent temperance worker in England. She is also president of the British Woman's Temperance association, and one of the

LADY ROSALIND FRANCES.
(Countess of Carlisle, New President of World's W. C. T. U.)

leading members of the Woman's Liberal federation. She is the youngest daughter of Lord Stanley, of Alderly, and in 1864 was married to the earl of Carlisle, of the Norfolk and Howard families. The earl and countess have five sons and five daughters, and reside at Palace Green, Kensington. The countess is supported by the earl in all philanthropic measures.

Done in a Hurry.

People complain that journalism must be frivolous or unreliable because it is done in a hurry. But all the serious things are done in a hurry. All the really reliable things are done in a hurry. A commercial decision involving millions is always made in a hurry. I have never been in a battle; but my military friends tell me that a battle often takes place in a hurry. Serious things generally are done quickly; getting married, for instance, or getting hanged.—Illustrated London News.

Early Newspapers.

The first English newspaper was the English Mercury, issued in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was issued in the shape of a pamphlet. The Gazette of Venice was the original model of the modern newspaper.

Heroic Treatment.

A soldier who stuttered was recently cured in the Philippines by being shot through the throat.

TITLED AUTO DRIVER

HON. C. S. ROLLS, NOTED ENGLISHMAN, TO VISIT AMERICA.

Regarded as Premier Motorist of His Country—Some of His Experiences—Is Also an Ardent Balloonist.

London.—England's premier motorist is undoubtedly the Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls; as an aeronaut he is hardly less distinguished. Having toured in all parts of Europe, he is now turning his attention to America, and has left England for a three weeks' visit to the United States. It will be Mr. Rolls' first trip across the Atlantic, though on several occasions when ballooning he has nearly been in it.

Mr. Rolls is the third son of Lord Llangattock—hence his title of Honorable. Like many of the younger sons of the nobility, he was intended for the diplomatic service, but he showed such a strong bent for mechanics and science, and such an aversion to other studies that it soon became evident the results of insistence on parental wishes would be to sacrifice a good engineer to make a poor diplomat. So he was allowed to have his own way. After going through Eton he went up to Cambridge, where he specialized in practical electricity, and was graduated in engineering in 1898.

Rather tall and thin, he walks with a slight slouch; and no one judging from appearances would take him for one of the keenest and most intrepid motorists of the day. It is only when you get him talking on his favorite subject that his eyes light up and you see the spirit of the enthusiast shining in them.

He began his "wheelings" early, for when quite a little boy he used to come down a hill near his home in Monmouthshire in an improvised sleigh on wheels. It is his proud boast that in one of these spins he "bagged" a curate, a butcher's boy

HON C. S. ROLLS.
(Noted British Autoist Who Is Coming to America.)

and a dogcart in quick succession. His first motor experience was with a steam roller, which he drove on Sunday mornings, while his father was at church.

At 15 years old he was notorious at Eton for getting into scrapes through his passion for electricity; and after going up to Cambridge he soon became known as "Petrolls" and was seldom called anything else.

His motoring experience has been probably unique. He thus summarizes a few of the things that have happened to him as a motorist:

"I have burnt my boiler out three times on a steam car, which I once had to push three miles in dress clothes.

"I was once stuck in a deep flood, the water coming up to the floor board, and I had to hail a punt.

"Once I had to be practically dug out of a bog.

"Was once stuck for want of a match for over three hours with my burners out.

"The longest distance I have had to walk for petrol was in France—12 miles.

"Have three times had a passenger fall off a racing car, moving at a fair speed, without being killed.

"Once had a horse and cart on top of me.

"In the Paris-Vienna race ran into a tree at 70 miles an hour.

'Once had my head mashed in by a starting handle.

"Have twice run away completely down hill forwards, and two or three times backward.

"Once upset an apple cart in the Strand and twice had my car burnt up."

Many prizes have fallen to his share. In 1899 he gained first in the Bordeaux-Biarritz race and second in the Paris-Ostend; while he also won the valuable gold cup, together with medals had various other prizes, for the 1,000 miles trial in England.

He was nineteenth in the famous Paris-Berlin race, after his car had been seriously damaged; and in the Paris-Vienna contest he ran into a tree while traveling about 70 miles an hour. Fortunately, the tree collapsed and Mr. Rolls was not seriously hurt, though he was almost buried in the wayside bank.

Mr. Rolls is also an ardent balloonist, and gained fourth prize, as well as Mrs. Howard Gould's cup, which this lady offered for the Englishman who traveled the greatest distance in the recent James Gordon Bennett international race.

FARLEY TO BE A CARDINAL.

Rumor Current of High Honor for New York Archbishop.

New York.—Rumors have been current in Catholic circles that the selection of Archbishop Farley for a cardinalate will be announced at the December consistory in Rome, and that the archdiocese of New York will be honored as it has been expected it would be for several months. Another prelate will receive the insignia at the same time, one in England being in the pontiff's mind. Archbishop Farley has been archbishop of New York since 1902. He was born in

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY.
(He Is to Be Made a Cardinal in December, It Is Reported.

Ireland in 1842 and was ordained to the priesthood in the Italian capital in 1870. Fourteen years later he was honored by being made chamberlain to the pope and received the title of monsignore, and in 1895 he was chosen auxiliary bishop of New York, succeeding to his present position upon the death of Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Farley is a man of scholarly attainments. He first attained ecclesiastical distinction when in 1872 he was chosen as secretary to the late Archbishop McCloskey.

In 1891 he was vicar general of the archdiocese of New York. The following year he was domestic prelate of the pope. December 21, 1895, he was consecrated citular bishop of Zeugma. After the death of Archbishop Corrigan, in 1902, he was appointed archbishop on September 15. He is the author of a number of works, notably the "Life of Cardinal McCloskey."

TO RESTORE DAVENPORT HOUSE.

Historic Ruins Will be Preserved for Future Generations.

Davenport, Ia.—The old Davenport house, one of the most picturesque in America, located on Rock Island, near the large government arsenal that Uncle Sam built years ago on the beautiful island in the Mississippi opposite this city, is to be restored and preserved to future generations as it was built by Col. George Davenport back in the early days of this century.

Colonel Davenport, from whom the city of Davenport is named(came to Rock Island with the Eighth United States infantry, in 1815, when it was sent up the river from St. Louis to establish a military post, later known as

Old Davenport House.

Fort Armstrong, on the island. Coming as commissary contractor's agent, to supply the regiment, he remained a resident of the island until July 4, 1845, when he was murdered by robbers in the house which is now to be rebuilt, and which has remained unoccupied since that time.

For many years the old Davenport home has stood in a state of ruin, almost a danger, to the hundreds of curious people who visit every year the oldest structure in the Mississippi valley above St. Louis. Its restoration has long been urged by historic and patriotic societies, and has just been made possible by a gift of $2,000 toward the fund for that purpose by Colonel Davenport's granddaughters, Naomi and Catherine Davenport, of this city.

Serve Cooperative Meats.

Three married couples in Birmingham, England, have carried out a scheme for a cooperative midday dinner. While planning it, each couple write down a list of the dishes they did not care for, and it was further resolved to keep the bill of fare a secret. The great advantage of the scheme, from the wives' point of view, is that it allows each of them two free mornings a week—free, that is, from any cooking.

Epileptic Chauffeurs.

Investigation of two automobile accidents in which the drivers came to grief on a straight road by suddenly turning their machines off the road into a ditch showed that both men were subjects of epilepsy.

Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.

CANNON SOON USELESS

STARTLING ADMISSION BY ARMY ORDNANCE OFFICER.

Gen. Crozier Says Guns at Coast Fortification Would Not Last Two Hours in Battle Because of High Velocity.

Washington.—That the 12-inch gun in use at most of the coast fortifications of the United States would not last through an engagement of two hours, the period that would elapse from the time the leading vessel of a fleet would come within the range until the last vessel would pass beyond the range of the guns, is the statement made by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance, whose annual report has been made public by the war department.

Gen. Crozier believes that it is of the utmost importance that a method be devised whereby the necessary gun powder can be obtained at less expense than that involved in using the high velocities of projectiles now employed, with the accompanying rapid wearing away of the rifling in such a manner as to destroy the accuracy of the gun after a few rounds. The 12-inch gun will last about 60 rounds, and as it is capable of firing for a considerable interval at the rate of 45 rounds an hour, it can be seen that the limit of the life of this gun could be reached in less than an hour and a half.

Similar statements can be made with regard to guns of smaller calibers, says the report, although as the caliber diminishes the admissible velocity increases. By lowering the velocity of the 12-inch projectile from 2,500 to 2,250 feet a second the life of the gun is increased to 200 rounds. The penetration of armor is reduced by the process, that of the 12-inch gun at 10,000 yards coming down from about ten and one-half inches to about nine inches and the range at which its projectile would penetrate 12 inches of armor plate being reduced from about 8,000 yards to about 6,000 yards.

The chief of ordnance states that it appears that by using in the situations requiring the greatest power a 14-inch gun with 2,150 feet a second velocity of projectile, instead of the 12-inch gun, with 2,500 feet a second initial velocity, the army would have a better gun and one which would last four times as long. Gen. Crozier says that the Taft board for the revision of the report of the Endicott board on coast defenses recommended this gun and that the department has decided to use it in place of the 12-inch weapon in situations in which the highest power is required.

Gen. Crozier says that plans and specifications are in preparation for the army smokeless powder factory, for which congress at its last session appropriated $165,000, and that upon the selection of the site the work of construction will be pushed to completion, but the site has not been selected.

In speaking of small arms the general states that the magazine rifle, 1903 model, was supplied to the regular troops in the United States for their use in target practice. The improved rifle of 1905 model, with knife bayonet and rear sights, has been issued to the troops in the Philippine islands and will be issued to the troops in the states and the first issue will be recalled. As a result of tests during the year some changes have been made in auto-loading magazine rifles which may render them satisfactory for service use. The manufacture of small arms ammunition is somewhat more expensive than formerly, owing to the increase in the cost of brass and lead.

Among the changes made in the equipment issued to cavalry, infantry and artillery during the year was that in the cup, which formerly was made of steel heavily tinned and which now is made of aluminum, adopted after an extensive service trial.

Gen. Crozier states that a number of militia batteries have been provided with the new three-inch field artillery material and others are being rapidly furnished with it.

This House One Huge Joke.

Monrovia, Cal.—John Baxter of Monrovia is building a new house on the site of an old house and building the new house out of the material of the old house and living in the old house while the new one is being built. Once when a new jail was wanted in Dublin an Irishman proposed some such bull on the floor of the British parliament and it was considered a bull and his bill was laughed down. Baxter is taking advantage of an extra ten feet of land on the avenue side of his livery stable to build the outside wall of his new building, and as this wall goes up the rafters of the old structure are to be pieced out to the new wall and the boards in the old wall are used in making partitions. When the front wall is built in of brick the old wooden wall will be taken down. The livery stable will be used right along, although an extra guard will be placed over the stock.

Hornets Attend College.

Norman, Okla.—A swarm of hornets taking possession of the laboratory of the University of Oklahoma gave the class in pharmacy a vacation. An effort was made to drive the hornets out, but after several men had been badly stung the door was closed and the room turned over to the stingers. Finally burning sulphur was placed in the room and the unwelcome visitors were ejected.

PICKED TO SUCCEED CASTRO.

Col. Alcantara Said to Have Been Selected by Venezuelan President.

Washington.—Gen. Francisco Alcantara, who is camping in the neighborhood of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, with an army, is said to be President Castro's choice as his own successor. Castro is an invalid. His rule is unpopular, and Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, now vice president, is the people's choice for the office of chief executive. Should any move be made to install Gomez in office Alcantara is prepared to execute a coup d'etat, declaring himself dictator, as Castro did.

Gen. Alcantara was graduated from the United States military academy at

GEN. FRANCESCO ALCANTARA.
(Selected by President Castro of Venezuela as His Successor.)

West Point about 11 years ago, and is still a young man. He is the son of the late Francisco Alcantara, former president of Venezuela. On the completion of his military studies in this country the young man returned to Venezuela, where he was made colonel of artillery. He rendered valuable services in the field and was promoted to a generalship. President Castro appointed him president of the State of Aragua, which office he now holds.

THE LARGEST WATER WHEEL.

Erected at Troy, N. Y., and Is 66 Feet in Diameter.

Troy, N. Y.—Engineers and sightseers in Troy, N. Y., are much interested in what is called the biggest water wheel in the world. It is 66 feet in diameter and 22 feet wide. The monster has 36 buckets, each big enough to hold a barrel of Scotch highballs.

They call it the Burden wheel, and it was a long time coming to a finish. Work was begun on the wheel away back in 1849. The wheel was a success from the start and ran almost continuously until about ten years ago when the shop in which it turned the machinery was abandoned.

The wheel today stands just as it was originally built, with the exception of a few repairs of no great importance. The big wheel made two and a half turns a minute and drove the entire plant of the Burden man-

The Monster Water Wheel.

ufactory, which turned out new things of a mechanical character famous the world over. Burden is chiefly known as the inventor of a horseshoe machine. Some time ago it was proposed to demolish the wheel, and work was actually commenced, but there were many protests and an effort is now making to have the wheel preserved as a monument to the builder who as an inventor won national fame.

As "D'Artagnan" Sees It.

I am the first to admire the bold who make perilous experiments with the view to some useful discovery. But I ask in vain what possible advantage could the spherical balloon competition be to aeronautic science. A tempest, a single storm, or a sudden change of wind while crossing the channel might have destroyed the whole flying squadron.—Henri Rochefort, in Paris Intransigeant.

Punch Hears Rumor.

Paris, it is stated, is to have its boy messengers. A Societe des Petits Messagers is in process of formation. It is rumored that, with the poetic fancy characteristic of our neighbors, a number of the lads will be clothed as Cupid and employed solely for the conveyance of love letters.—Punch.

Quill Toothpicks from France.

Quill toothpicks come from France. The largest factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.

THE BEE

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CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED

It is quite evident that the conspiracy that was hatched up in the town of Brownsville, Texas, against the colored troops is about to be exposed. If such is the case, how important it is to have a man at the head of the nation who has good, common sense and who knows some thing about law. No man should be president of the United States who has no knowledge of law and who is too ignorant to take the advice of others who do.

Strange that Ben Tillman has not discussed the constitutionality of the President's order of dismissal.

We hope the President enjoyed his Thanksgiving turkey and reflected over what he has done to innocent men. These colored troops were indicted, convicted and sentenced without first having beer. tried. We have never known of a person being sentenced without first having been given a trial. Brutish or heathens, they will give you a trial. They will go through some kind of form at any rate. But, just think of it! In a civilized country the idea of punishing men without knowing who they are.

We have heard of many things, but the recent order of Mr. Roosevelt is the most diabolical we have ever seen.

Well, the conspiracy is about to be exposed, and the country will be given the facts.

BUSINESS OR POLITICS.

If there ever was a time for the accoruingly. He should not be persuaded by sentiment or anything else. He should give those who oppose him to understand that he is tired of being the "hewer of wood and the drawer of water." He should consider whether it is not better for him to follow business or politics. He should compare both and see which will bring him greater results. He has tried politics and failed, now we believe that he should see if business will not improve that which politics destroyed.

We believe that politics should be an incident to his citizenship. A man in business has the everlasting respect of a community. Politics very often destroy his reputation and character. We must accumulate property and build up a name in the community. A good name is money as well as property. If he has money and property he is respected. The next thing we should do is to be respectable, clean and progressive. Nothing demands respect more than to be clean. Cleanliness excites admiration. If we think strongly along these lines "Jim Crowism" will die out. Race discrimination will be obliterated. Let us think more as to the best methods that will improve our condition. Let us be chosen for our worth. Let the enemy seek the enemy. If we do commendable acts we are bound to succeed.

WE COMPLAIN.

The colored people complain that they are discriminated against because of their color and condition. Here at the Capital of the Nation we find a class of colored people claiming to be Christian opposing a minister of the gospel because he s too black for their pulpit. Now, are there others? Certainly. There are in several departments of the Government several bright-skin individuals attempting to pass off as white citizens, and at least three of them have married white women. With such existing conditions, what can we expect from a prejudiced class of white men and women who declare that negroes are distasteful to them? If we object to colored ministers preaching to us because they are too black, why should we complain because certain white people oppose us on account of our color? We should take the beam out of our own eyes before we ask to take the mote out of the eyes of others. For years this ciy has been contaminated with such prejudice among the colored people. The color of a man's skin should be no bar to him. We should be fair ourselves before we ask for fairness from others. Just think of it! Christ opposing a man because he is black! Let us reflect.

LET THE DOG BARK.

There is nothing to barking dogs. They are the most harmless of all animals. A dog barks because he is frightened, and he barks to frighten the intruder, whoever he may be.

Barking dogs are like some men. A man who tells another that he intends to kill his adversary means that he is afraid of him and the warning is a notice that he is a coward. A brave dog never warns the enemy. He steals behind his victim and bites him. In some states barking dogs are not allowed in cities. They compel their owners to keep them several miles in the woods and swamps. Very often when they break loose and run at large and are caught by the pound master, if they are not called for they are shot as worthless dogs.

Barking dogs are only annoying to the people in the cities and they are only tolerated when they are on exhibition. Barking dogs of this character must bark to be heard and seen.

Let the dogs bark.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

In the early settlement of this country slaves were brought from distant shores and the promoters of slavery saw only glorious results. Today the descendants of the slaves are envied, misjudged, mistreated, and not wanted in the country.

The South is standing with outstretched arms welcoming and inviting labor. The entire United States may seek to replace the descendants of slavery, but in fewer years than one can conceive this land will cease to be even inviting to the lowest element of foreign nations.

The descendants of American slavery cannot be misplaced without detriment to the remaining portion of this nation.

The lesson which the foreign element will teach those who are anxious to have them here will not be soon forgotten.

ALL SICK.

Bethel Literary was somewhat indisposed last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Terrell, who was booked to speak, had a cold and was too hoarse to talk. Ex-Commander Bart was said to be too sick and weak to attend. He was booked to make the principal address. Rev. Walton H. Brooks, Mrs. A. M. Curtis and the editor of The Bee had to come to the rescue of the Bethel. Just why all of the principal speakers took suddenly ill The Bee is unable to state.

BUSY-BODIES.

This city is famous for busy-bodies and self-constituted committees. Now we have a selfconstituted committee that is to look after employment agencies. If that so-called reform association would only look after the oppressed poor in the city instead of meddling with other people's business it would do the public a service.

The world knows the bravery of the black soldiers of the United States and the world is getting better acquainted with President Roosevelt's conception of the position he occupies. Even if he had rescinded his order relative to the 25th infantry, no credit could have been given him, his heart and principle would have been the same.

We hope that the President will kindly remember the "Echo" and say to it that "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise."

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS

Rev. S. L. Corrothers preached a special anniversary sermon to the members of Queen Deborah Household of Ruth, No. 23, G. U. O. of O. F., at day evening last. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, most of the large membership were present. The history of the Household was read by Worthy Recorder Mary E. Booker. Dr. Corrothers took his text from the Book of Ruth, and his discouse was logical and forceful and was heartily appreciated by the large audience present. Algier White, a member of the Household, acted as Marshal and introduced the officers, and Mrs. Jennie Varrier presided as M. N. G.

J. H. Coleman, District Grand Master, and F. E. Powell, Past D. W. R., also members of this Household, were present. The large collection was presented to the church.

Monday evening last Patriarchie No. It was this thought that led to the formation of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association. And it is to this highly respected and esteemed brother, Most Venerable Patriarch James W. Jones, of William Andrew Freeman Lodge, No. 2099, that we owe an eternal debt of gratitude, not only for the thought that led to the formation of the Veterans' Association, but to whose untiring zeal, at all times and under all circumstances, manifested in the development and perpetuation of the beneficent aims and purposes of Odd Fellowship in the nation's capital city, we are also greatly indebted, and whose warmhearted interest in the progress of the Order here has so largely contributed to its marvelous advancement and growth.

Sixteen years have come and gone since the Veterans Association came into existence, and many pleasant moments have these veterans of the triple-linked institution spent in fraternal and brotherly intercourse.

In that time, however, death in its irresistible onward march has entered our ranks and taken from us eighteen of our members. Their voices are no longer heard, and their places among us are vacant. They have gone to that bourne from whence no traveler has ever returned. And this afternoon we come that we may extol their virtues and memorialize their lives and characters as honored veterans in the cause of Friendship, Love and Truth.

The delivery of the eulogy expressive of our sentiments of fond remembrance as it relates to these dear departed ones has been assigned to a brother veteran fully competent for the task, and my duty, as I understand it, is simply to announce to you the order of exercises as arranged by the committee for the occasion.

One word more, then, and I am done. Let us, my brethren, as we thus gather in this sacred temple, to pay proper tribute to the memories of our honored dead, resolve to emulate their lives and follow in their footsteps. And as veterans in the cause they loved so well, let us here and now determine to so conduct ourselves that when it comes our turn to be called from labor to reward, we may, like them, be able to quietly lay aside the weapons of our warfare and enter the dark valley and shadow of death, fearing no evil, and triumphantly enter into that rest prepared for all those that love and serve the Lord.

Listen: I heard a voice from heaven, saying, blessed are the dead who died in the Lord, even so, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors and their works followeth after them. 18, Capt. W. C. Gray commanding, attended the Vermont Avenue Church fair in a body and were heartily received by the commitee of ladies. Mrs. Hattie McIntosh, chairman of the committee, in a brief address, welcomed them, to which First Lieutenant H. M. Landers made an appropriate response. The Patriarchie also accepted the cordial invitation extended them by M. V. P. James Langhorn to repair to his residence and enjoy the splendid collation which he and his amiable wife had prepared for them.

During the evening District Grand Master James H. Coleman greatly assisted the ladies and Rev. Dr Lee, pastor of the church, did a land-office business soliciting votes for a set of useful books for his library.

The members of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association, G. U. O. of O. F. of the District of Columbia, held memorial services at Israel C. M. E. Church Sunday afternoon, the 11th instant, in honor of twenty or more of the association. The exercises were well attended and the music and eulogistic addresses were very impressive.

Past D. G. M. D. B. Webster, of Green Mountain Lodge, No. 1477, and Dr. J. Walker, of Old Ark Lodge, No. 1695, are out again after several weeks' severe illnes.

Past D. G. Director George R. Rhone has returned to the city. Brer Robert, the fraters will be glad to see you among them once more.

A largely attended memorial service of the Odd Fellows Veteran Association was held at the Israel C. M. E. Church on Sunday afternoon last in memory of the deceased veterans of that organization.

The exercises were peculiarly impressive, and the names of the eighteen veterans who had passed from "Labor to Reward" were called and appropriate reference made to their exemplary lives and character as members of the great fraternity of "Friendship, Love and Truth" by the eulogist of the occasion, Veteran Past District Grand Master J. B. Askins.

The following brief but interesting and appropriate introductory address was delivered by Veteran Thomas H. Wright, as master of ceremonies:

Worthy Chief Veteran and Members of the Veteran Association, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

A few years ago one of the most thoughtful, intelligent and progressive members of the fraternity in whose interests we are now assembled, conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to have its older members come together occasionally that they might by a more intimate personal acquaintance with each other cement more strongly the fraternal ties that had bound them together in the enduring bonds of Friendship, Love and ruth, and who by a more frequent social intercourse, it was thought, might perpetuate in a more marked degree those pleasant memories and reminiscencies of other and earlier days which had for so long a period illumined their career as members of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the G. U. O. of St. Luke, which makes it appearance in our issue of today. This organizaation is one of the best in existence, and is rapidly spreading throughout the United States. For information not contained in the advertisement see our Literary Editor, Mrs. Arabela V. Chase, 1212 Florida avenue northwest.

COLERIDGE-TAYLOR CECITAL TO BE GIVEN.

Mr. S. Coleridge Taylor will make his farewell appearance in a grand Recital of his own compositions to be given in aid of the S. Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society at the First Congregational Church, Friday evening, Dec. 7. Mr. Taylor and all the assisting artists donate their services and all Washington should turn out and give the distinguished composer a farewell benefitting his attainments and generosity. The recent choral festival was the finest affair of the kind ever given in the city and entailed an expense far bevond the receipts and if Washington patronizes the benefit recital in the measure of its merit the deficit will be more than wiped out. Mr. Taylor will preside at the piano, both in solo work and as accompanist while additional numbers will be rendered by the choral society, Miss Lola Johnson, soprano, Miss Lottie Wallace, contralto, Mr. Gerald Tyler, barytone, and Messrs. Clarence White and Felix Wier, violinists and Miss Mary L. Europe, pianist. Each number on the program will be from the pen of the great English composer. Prices of admission are 50c, 75c and $1.00 and tickets may be had at Gray's Drug Store 12th & U or from any member of the Society.

ATTENTION

Your attention is directed to the advertisement of the International Laborers' Union. Only by co-operation with other citizens of the UnitedStates may any hope to succeed. I am preparing a union for organization and will gladly furnish all information not given in our advrtisement.

Arabella V. Chase, Dep.
1212 Fla. ave., N. W.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW

If Mr. Roosevelt intends to be a Presidential candidate.

Why the officeholders didn't come out and defend the President.

What the black leg thought of the ovation.

Why the abuse of one makes him strong.

What the National Chairman thinks of the situation.

REFUSED THE OFFER.

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, the architect, refused a very flattering offer from Hampton Institute last week. Mr. Pittamn has been asked to come to New York by Sigmon & Co. to submit plans for several large apartment houses. He will leave some time next week.

Great progress is being made by the International Laborers' Union of Dayton, Ohio, in advancing the wages of Negro laboring men and women. This is the only union organization among the laboring people which grants full protection and equality to our race

W. Sidney Pittman
Architect

RENDERING IN MONOTONE, WATER COLOR AND PEN & INK

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STEEL CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY.

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EXPERT BUILDERS EXAMINERS AND ESTIMATORS.

Plans gotten out at short notice from rough sketches, pencil drawings, written or verbal description, and mailed to any section of the country. In the past forty-two months we have designed, overhauled, repaired and built over Eight Hundred Thousand ($800,000) Dollars worth of work in Washigtonn, D. C., and vicinity, the work being of nearly every description and character.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF DESIGNING FOR CHURCHES, SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND HALLS.

We also make a specialty of building up vacant lots, installing steam and industrial plants for schools, colleges and business places. Any one contemplating having plans gotten out, buildings overhauled or repaired, we would be glad to have them call on or write us.

Main Office 317 Sixth St., N. W., Residence, 1210 V Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Telephone 4629.
Branch, Miller's Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Branch, Taner's Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

Fine Chinaware, Draperies, &c.

You will naturally need plentyner, and if some pieces of your set a complete new set here at a small or monthly amounts that you will decorated and prettily shaped sets, China at all sorts of prices, and low, if not lower, than the china newest effects in Lace Curtains, at prices that cannot fail to appealoughly good and the variety is very of China at the Thanksgiving din- are missing, you can come and get price, and pay for it in little weeklynever miss. We have many richly in good American or fine French you will find our prices just as tores charge. We have all the Portieres, and Couch Covers, too, to you. The qualities are thor- big.

Peter Grogan

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street, Between H and I Street.

Our Showing of Gift-Things Is Now at Its Best.

We would advise that you select the gift-things now, as we feel that you can make a wiser decision and get better patterns. You can have any purchase laid aside upon payment of a small deposit. Take our suggestion, and do your shopping now before the Holiday rush begins.

ALL ENGRAVING DONE FREE.

Xmas Watches Attractively Priced.

Sterling Silver Chatelaine Watch, with sterling silver pin; guaranteed timepiece; regular $5 value, our special..... $3.00

Gentlemen's Open Face 14-K. Solid Gold Filled Watch, Elgin, Waltham or Selinger movement. Very thin model. $15 value. Our special $10.00

Lady's 14-K. Solid Gold Watch, very latest model; Elgin or Waltham movement; $20 value. Our special $15.75

2 Extra Values in Cuff Buttons.

Solid Gold Buttons set with genuine diamonds, only $2.25

Solid Gold Buttons, in plain and fancy designs, only $1.50

LARGE VARIETY OF SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's Solid Gold Signet Ring; very handsomely carved; only $3.75

This Solid Gold Signet Ring, Roman finish, very neat pattern; our leader. $4.50

This handsomely carved Solid Gold Gentleman's Signet Ring, very heavy, Roman finish; other designs. $5.00

This Extra Heavy Gentleman's Signet—many patterns with heavy carved sides—only $7.75

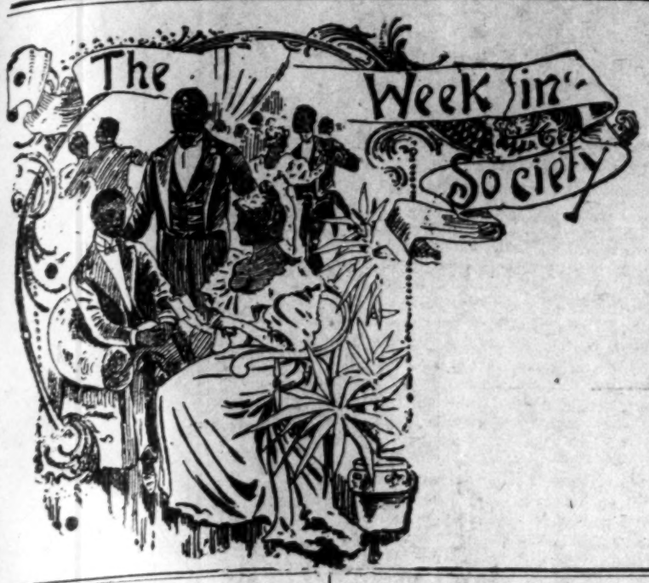
Boys' and Girls' Solid Signet Rings; engraved free.... $1.75

Baby Signet Rings—something new and novel..... $1.00

SELINGER'S, F St., Cor. 9th.

"Look for the Big Clock."

Ladies.—If you want *better* and *longer* hair, go at once to your drug store and ask your druggist to get you a box of *Taylor's Hair Grower and Dandruff Cure* (pomade). Price 25 cents. Made by Taylor Remedy Co., Louisville, Ky. Agents wanted everywhere; $2 to $5 per day. Write at once for particulars.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

The ladies who took part in the comedy, "The Old Maid's Convention," recently produced at Grand Army Hall, have been invited to present the same in Baltimore.

Mrs. Katie E. Harris of Chicago has returned to her home after spending some time with friends in Virginia, New York and this city.

Editor J. C. Asbury and wife of Philadelphia, were among the visitors who attended the Coleridge Taylor recitals.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carter of 608 S. Washington street, Alexandria, Va., have issued invitations to a reception Tuesday evening, December 4, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass B. Carter.

Rev. Lewis C. Sheafe was the guest of Mr. J. R. Buster and family while visiting Chicago.

Miss Anna Tubman was the recipient of many social honors by her friends, Mrs. Gardner and Miss Cupid, during her stay in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Stella A. Maston has been granted an absolute divorce, in the City of Richmond, from her husband, Charles H. Maston, on the ground of habitual drunkenness and was given the right to resume her maiden name. Attorney A. W. Scott represented Mrs. Maston.

Dr. Rivers was the guest of Rev. W. A. Credit, a former pastor in this city, while in Philadelphia recently.

Among the guests at an entertainment given for the Puritan Congregational Church, Philadelphia, at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Gray, 1740 Edwin street, were Miss Martha Yucins, and Mr. George Cook of Washington, D. C.

Among the visitors to the city who attended the Coleridge Taylor recital were Prof. T. A. Long and Dr. A. L. Winslow of Danville, Va. They visited points of interest while here, including Howard University.

Dr. Henry M. Minton and wife nee Miss Edith Wormley, of Philadelphia, were here last week.

Mrs. Alexander Hall of Charlotte, N. C., and her children are here to remain permanently. They will reside with Mrs. Montrose Phreps, the mother of Mrs. Hall.

Mr. E. E. Cooper was the guest of honor last week at a stag in Augusta, Ga., given by Lieut. L. H. White and Dr. R. C. Williams at the residence of the last named.

Miss Ella Jackson, who was in Long Branch, spent some days with friends in New York City prior to coming to this city, where she expects to spend the winter.

Mrs. Emma Slater of Barry Place, who has been confined to her bed for two weeks, is much improved and able to attend church services.

Mrs. M. Sewell, the wife of Dr. Chas. Sewell, was the guest of Mrs. Rosa K. Wood during her visit to Richmond, Va.

Mr. Robert Hester of this city was a guest at the "We Us" Hotel at Newport News.

Mrs. M. N. Sewell of this city went to Richmond, Va., to visit Mrs. Rosa Wood.

Mrs. Rosa Jackson of this city has been visiting relatives in Petersburg, Va.

Mrs. E. H. Jackson with her three children left America last Saturday and returned to Africa to join her husabnd, Rev. R. A. Jackson.

Mrs. J. H. Hannah has returned to the city from Saratoga.

After leaving Washington Mrs. Alexander Jackson of Louisville, Ky., visited Portsmouth, Va.

Miss Almo O. Morris, after a pleasant visit here, has returned to Manchester, Va.

Lawyer Jas. A. Cobb was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Cowan at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Gatewood, who were visiting in Washington, are now in Woodville, Va.

Mr. J. P. Quander will visit Hot Springs before going to the Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Richard Reed left Washington for her home in Wisconsin, well pleased with her visit to this city.

The Lyceum of the Second Baptist Church reopened on Last Sunday afternoon under very auspicious circumstances. Attorneys Peyton and Jones failed to appear.

Mr. John H. Paynter, author of "Joining the Navy, or Abroad with Uncle Sam," recited Du Bois' "Litany of Atlanta." He also read an original poem. Other speakers were Hon. W. Calvin Chase, who severely criticised the action of President Roosevelt in ordering the dismissal of the troops comprising the 25th colored infantry, and declared that the President is now, and always has been the enemy of the colored race. Rev. S. L. Corrothers also spoke in the same vein. Mr. J. T. C. Newsom discussed the probable political effect of the disbandment order of the President, and his late attitude to his doctrine of "Square Deal."

A resolution was offered and adopted appointing a committee of five to lay the matter of the dismissal of the troops before Congress, with a view of getting the order rescinded or modified.

Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, A.M., D.D., will address the Lyceum next Sunday afternoon. The public is invited.

HIGHER WAGES FOR NEGRO LABORERS

Powerful Labor Organization Will Protect Colored Workingmen and Women.

Every colored citizen who has the interest of the race at heart, will rejoice to learn that a great Labor Union is using its strength and influence to secure higher wages for the negro laboring men and women. This is the first labor organization in this country to take up the battle in behalf of our race.

This Union proposes to see that the colored people are given their proper place in the work of this country, and accorded equal opportunities to work with other workmen and receive Union wages and hours. They will extend full protection to their negro members, and insist upon justice being done them.

The negro has an equal standing in this union with his white brother, and is eligible to hold any office in the organization.

When a member dies, $100.00 is paid to his beneficiary, this being one of the beneficial features of this Union.

If a leading negro of each locality will become a Deputy, and help extend this Union by forming new Lodges, he will uplift our people and do grand work for the race. He may continue his regular employment, forming the Lodge during idle moments, and receive good pay for his efforts.

Those of our readers who desire to take up this work should write THE INTERNATIONAL LABORERS' UNION, DAYTON, OHIO, and request sample Journal, Constitution and By-Laws and instructions about becoming a Deputy Organizer for this progressive Union.

Be sure to mention this paper and enclose 10 cents to pay the postage. Also give reference as to character and honesty.

WHERE THE NEGROES' INTEREST LIES.

From the Daily Searchlight.

Every community has a common interest, and every race a common interest. The negro has suffered at all times because he could not see this large common interest. And on the street and in the meetings we hear the Raymond men talking about showing the Lily Whites, showing the white people, this and that—and that the negro who refuses to vote for Raymond and against the white man is a coward and sneak. Raymond's Man Friday even says that not a decent man is supporting Hopkins. A paper that would make such a rank statement is not reliable or even attempting to be—but, to our subject: The colored man's welfare and future cannot be apart from the white man's welfare. And I do not care how much reputation a man has for common sense, he is either ignorant or culpable when he attempts to set one race against another.

Our interest is either squarely with the interest of Muskogee, or it is squarely against it.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Last week Giles B. Jackson lectured at the True Reformers' Hall in the interest of the Jamestown Exposiion.

There is a possibility that former President Grover Cleveland will loom as a senator from New Jersey.

The Police have received strict orders to enforce the law relating to spitting on the paved sidewalks or footpaths in the District of Columbia; fine not more than $40 nor less than $1.

ST. LUKE HALL,

HEADQUARTERS

I. O. of St. Luke,

Richmond, Virginia.

—THE—

Independent Order of St. Luke

WITH HEADQUARTERS AT

Richmond, Va., is a growing Fraternal Society, with several Incorporated Departments, operating:—

1 A Fraternal Society paying Sick Dues and an Endowment at death.

2 A Juvenile Department paying Sick Dues and an Endowment at death.

3 A Regalia Department.

4 A Savings Bank.

5 A Large Department Store.

6 A Weekly Paper—The St. Luke Herald.

7 A Job Printing Office.

The St. Lukes are now operating in 15 states, and are rapidly spreading in every direction.

We want good, hustling Deputies. Good terms for the right persons, male or female. When you write inclose testimonial as to character and ability.

For further information, address

MAGGIE L. WALKER,

Grand Sec'y, I. O. St. Luke

St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

Asti Burgundy

—an excellent quality—well matured wine from Sonoma county, California. 5 years old. Of comparatively light body and exceptionally palatable.

doz. qts. $5 - 24 pts

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S

Quality House 509 7th St. 'Phone M 274

FORD'S

HAIR POMADE

Formerly known as

"OZONIZED OX MARROW"

50

STRAIGHTENS

KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold contin-ually since about 1880, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW" was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1876. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's, Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.

(None genuine without my signature)

Charles Ford Prest.

76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Annual Christmas Announcement

E. VOIGT

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, $10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as $35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, $3.50; regular price, $4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, $8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, $5 up.

E-737

DIAMONDS

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment To-Day.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but *our prices have not been advanced* in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, $5.00 to $150.00.

Ladies' Diamond Broaches, $5.50 to $1,000.

Diamond Earrings, $15.00 to $500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, $7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, $10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting which we are selling at $30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES

Clocks of all makes—American, French and German. We have a Clock as cheap as $5.00—must be seen to be appreciated. All Clocks kept in order for two years.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, $2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, $1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, $4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Lockets, $4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, $5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Lockets, $2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, $10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, $4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, $1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, $3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, $3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

D-779

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, $4.00 and $5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, $25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver: Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, $1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing.

Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and $1.25.

Established 1866

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools. ladies' and gent's wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

361 *Pennsylvania Ave, N. W.*

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For everybody at terms lower than the lowest. Don't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furpoint out the world, its bad and its good and lift man above the power of the riotous passions of his animal naniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. You get full amount. Extension in case of sickness without extra charge.

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505 E St., N. W.

WHEN IN DOUBT BUY

House & Herrman

Cor. 7th EYE STS. N. W.

HOUSE AND HERMANN.

SOME SPECIALS FROM OUR CHINAWARE DEPARTMENT

Folding Japanese Lamp Shade, with holder, special ..... $ .75

Very handsome embossed Ruby Lamp and Globe, center draft burner. Removable tank ..... $ 3.65

Gas Portable, with shade, tubing, and goose neck ..... $ 2.98

Handsome Toilet Sets in three styles of decoration ..... $ 2.25

Including slop jar, $3.85.

Rich Toilet Sets—large pieces—flow blue decorations ..... $ 3.15

Including slop jar, $4.98.

Fine Toilet Sets—floral decorations, with gold lines ..... $ 3.95

Including slop jar, $6.45.

100-piece Dinner Sets—3 styles of decorations, only ..... $ 7.65

100-piece Dinner Sets—gold lines $10.00

100-piece Dinner Set—blue or green decorations $13.50

100-piece Dinner Set—floral border $15.00

100-piece Dinner Set of English ware—blue decorations $18.00

100-piece Dinner Set of Carlsbad China—floral border $20.00

101-piece Dinner Set of French China—3 patterns $23.75

101-piece Dinner Set of very beautiful Haviland China $26.00

There has been a change of hours in the Free Dispensary for Consumptives at 926 F street northwest. Physicians will be in attendance Mondays, from 2 to 3 p.m., and Friday evenings from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

The new Singer Building of New York is 625 feet high. The building will have wind anchors, to more firmly brace it against every gale.

Lack of the same result, ruination. were present.

BONES OF MASTODON

FOUND ON FARM NEAR SOUTH BEND, IND.

Selected by a Professor at Notre Dame University and Set Up in Science Hall at That Institution.

Notre Dame, Ind.—Prof. A. B. Reynolds, of Notre Dame university, has finished collecting the bones of a mastodon which was unearthed by a steam dredge on the farm of George Larkowski, three miles southwest of Cramstown, a suburb of South Bend, Ind. The skeleton of the prehistoric monster is to be set up in Science hall at Notre Dame university.

According to scientists 10,000 years at the lowest calculation have elapsed since the creature existed. The bones have not yet been placed together, but a fair idea of the size of the skeleton may be conceived from the fact that the ribs are over four feet in length. The thigh bone, which corresponds to the upper part of the leg of man, is two feet eight inches long, seven inches in diameter and after being subjected to thousands of years to the corroding forces of nature now weighs 35 pounds. Two back teeth weigh six and one-half pounds each and measure seven and one-half inches in length and breadth and three and one-half inches in thickness. A portion of a broken ivory tusk was found which measures over four and one-half feet in length and seven inches in diameter at one end and four inches at the other.

Mastodons, mammoth elephants and other huge beasts, say scientists, once roamed in herds in parts of Europe, Asia and North America during the period when these countries were connected by land. The mastodon was similar to the mammoth elephant, being a third taller than the largest species of modern elephant and covered with a coat of long hair. Their tusks turned upward. Remains of both have been found in the old world and in the new world. In the beginning of the past century one of these elephants was found at the mouth of the Lena and it was so well preserved that wolves and bears ate of the ancient flesh. This skeleton was set up by the Russian government in the museum at St. Petersburg.

While hunting in April Charles Custer, a boy of 16, discovered a number of great bones and teeth lying on the bank of a large ditch, where the excavator had turned them out three years before. The finding of the mysterious bones aroused the curiosity of the neighborhood and many people visited the spot and carried away relics. Rev. Aledanco Beecher, of Terre Coupe, Ind., came across some of the bones and was instrumental in starting the collection of them for the Notre Dame museum.

Many of those who had taken bones willingly gave them up, while others insisted on securing a price for them. Mr. Larkowski consented to allow a number of men to carry on the work of excavating and many more bones were uncovered. Bones which were not found will be made from plaster paris, as in nearly all cases a similar bone has been discovered. The bones of the skull, tusks and hips were broken by the dredge, but nearly all the vertebrae, ribs and leg bones were recovered in good condition.

The skeleton lay in quicksand at least a fourth of a mile from the nearest border of the marsh. Several thousand crops of marsh grass with scattered willows had grown and decayed over the monster, covering him to a depth of nearly eight feet. While digging the big ditch across the marsh the dredge was mired at this spot and it took four days to extricate it. It is probable that the prehistoric monster was mired in the same way and had been there long before the foundations for the pyramids were laid.

The teeth are best preserved. The enamel on them is three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. They were probably white in the beast, but they have become discolored and are now a shiny black. One of the teeth shows a cavity, evidently caused by decay, while the animal was alive, where the tooth was in contact with the next tooth. The cavity is very similar to the cavities in the same position in decayed human teeth.

WAITED FOR FORTY YEARS.

Participants in Love's Young Dream Finally United.

Boston.—"Forty years ago John Perkins said good-by to me and came to America to make his fortune," said Miss Louise Goldthorpe, of England, at the immigration station. "That was a long time ago, and I am afraid John forgot me for awhile. He married and had five children, but now he is a widower, and he has asked me to marry him. I'm a little old looking for a bride, but I feel as young and as happy as a girl of 20."

She arrived on the Saxonia on her way to Deer Lodge, Mont., to marry Perkins, who is a wealthy rancher there. He has started east to meet her. Miss Goldthorpe is a sweet-faced woman of 60 years. The civil war was just over when Perkins bade her good-by and took ship for America. He was three weeks on a journey that she accomplished in eight days. He had a hard row to hoe, but he finally amassed a comfortable fortune, and his bride-elect declares she will live with his sons and daughters, most of whom are grown up, as if they were her own.

Proposed Monument to Robert Fulton.

To be erected at New York city in honor of the man who made the first steamboat

TOWNS BUILT IN DAY

FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES ERECTED IN 24 HOURS.

Custer, Col., and Other Boom Sites That Sprang Into Existence as If by Magic—Quick Work in Oklahoma.

Denver, Col.—The town of Custer, Col., named after the great Indian fighter, came into existence in a single day. It consists of some 500 wooden houses, all of which were constructed between sunrise and sunset. Material was shipped from factories, whole sections of wooden walls, beams, joists and roofs in two pieces having been made from carefully prepared plans and exact specifications.

Each piece of each building was numbered and laid in order near the site it was to occupy so that it could be the more readily handled. As in the building of King Solomon's temple, all the pieces were made to fit into each other, the work of construction being therefore only a matter of fitting the pieces together and driving a few spikes.

The sites had all been cleared and leveled in advance, and 2,000 men in addition to the settlers were engaged in the building of the town. The largest of the houses was a boarding house, which was two stories high, and shops were erected for bakers, butchers and other tradesmen.

In Oklahoma more than one town sprang up in a day. Thomas City was a case in point. Indeed, according to report, it came into being in a single afternoon. Within a few hours 3,000 persons were comfortably settled and business was in motion. A newspaper was likewise printed and circulated among the new community, and a big birthday celebration was held on the following day.

Another Oklahoma "boom" town which ran up like magic is Snyder. It was born on a Friday. In anticipation of that interesting event, thousands of people flocked to the place, among whom were shopkeepers, land agent and many others who were anxious to secure the best sites on the natal day. Until then nobody was allowed to enter the town area.

At sunset on Thursday Snyder was was nothing but a name, for it was minus houses, railway and inhabitants. But soon after sunrise next morning fully 10,000 people were on the spot. The town was being rapidly mapped out; the erection of buildings was in progress; trains were running; a railway station had been erected, while two hotels, three banks and a number of shops were each doing quite a brisk business.

Almost as marvelous was the creation of Lawton. Within 55 minutes after the site of the town had been decided no fewer than 5,000 lots were taken up. Two hours later the population had increased to between 7,000 and 8,000 persons.

A score of eating places and double that number of grocery and other stores opened for business during the day. A bank, which was conveyed to the town on wheels, was able to start operations at once. A fully equipped newspaper office was likewise wheeled into the town, ready for action, so so speak. But the great business of the day was lot speculation, some thousands of lots changing hands before the venders had owned them many minutes.

Buy City Lot for Five Cents.

Norfolk, Va.—Acting under a statute enacted by the last legislature, S. W. Lyons, treasurer of Norfolk county, to-day began to sell land for delinquent taxes. Two Norfolk city lots in an outlying district were bid in for 5 cents each. But one bidder was on hand for the sale, land speculators not yet knowing just what the extent or meaning of the law is, being slow to take chances. Many authorities think the law does not apply to these lots, but the treasurer thinks otherwise. He has a list of 700 of them, most of them being now in Norfolk, although they were in the county before the districts in which they lie were annexed to the city.

HEN DOES WORK ON TRAIN.

Brood of Chickens Comes to Light While Train Speeds Away.

St. Louis.—In some corners of Kirkwood it is not considered polite to inquire too closely as to the origin of a man's chickens or whether they were raised in Missouri, in Arkansas, or from a low roost on a dark night. Horace E. Hand of that town, however, is much interested in the nativity of 17 fowls he received from George E. Dent of Lawrence county, Arkansas, a few days ago. He had asked Mr. Dent to send him some baby chickens for his little girl, and Mr. Dent, who had no small chickens on hand, shipped a Plymouth Rock hen and her nest of 16 eggs.

Soon after leaving her Arkansas home the old hen began to announce with exultant clucks that her three weeks' work had not been in vain, and fluffy little chickens began to appear. At Imboden, Ark., there were six chickens, and back counties to hear from. The passengers on the train became greatly interested, and made frequent inspections to count the brood and speculate on the next edition. As the train approached St. Louis 15 of the eggs had produced chickens and the passengers were disposed to agree that the old hen had accomplished all that could reasonably be expected of her.

At Tower Grove station, ten minutes before the train was due at its destination, the old hen triumphantly clucked the announcement that her maternal labors were crowned with complete success, and the sixteenth chicken was a St. Louisan.

STORES HIS CIDER IN CISTERNS.

Apple Grower Introduces New Method of Keeping Pressed Juice.

Waterville, Wash.—A new method of storing cider was introduced into the apple growing section of Big Bend county. John Wardinsky, a farmer in southern Douglas county, has a dry well on his place which he lined with cement in approved sanitary manner.

This was used as a "cider cistern," placing his cider in it for storage through the winter. The well is equipped with a pump.

Mr. Wardinsky formerly lived in the great apple growing sections of northwestern Arkansas, and says that it is not uncommon for farmers there to keep cider in this manner, where it is regarded with almost as much favor as storing in barrels. Convenience for drawing it for use is another argument favoring the cistern method. A chemical is used to prevent the cider from acquiring too great a degree of "hardness."

RAILROAD LINES GROW FAST.

Add 4,716 Miles in Year 1905 and Increase Capital.

New York.—There were 217,341 miles of completed railroad in the United States at the end of 1905, according to the figures compiled by Poor's Manual for 1906, of which the advance pages have just been issued. There was a net increase of railroad mileage in 1905 of 4,716 miles.

The capital stock represented amounted to $6,741,956,825, according to the same authority, and the bonded debt to $7,425,261,901. The total liabilities of the lines aggregate $16,292,880,823, against $15,495,504,651 in 1904.

The cost of the roads and their equipment is figured at $12,143,997,551, against $11,664,191,134 in the previous year. The total traffic revenue was $2,112,197,770, with operating expenses of $1,368,549,574. The passengers numbered 754,446,641, and they were carried 23,906,420,668 miles.

Kermit to Hunt in Maine.

New York.—Kermit Roosevelt is soon to go on a hunting trip on Mattawamkeag lake, Aroostook county, Maine, where William Sewell, President Roosevelt's old Maine woods guide and western ranch superintendent, has been building new camps. Some time ago Sewell invited the president to come on a hunting trip, but thus far the head of the nation has been too busy to accept. He may, it is said, come later in the season.

Go to

HOLME'S Hotel

333 Va Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

—European And American—

Bar Stocked with fine ines, Imported Brandy and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars Good on 5 & 10c and Lodging 50. 75 & $1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

Give us a Call——

JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop
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Louis J. Kessel,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINES AND whiskies

Sole Owner of the.....
... Following Brands:
Private Stock,
Old Reserve,
Hermit
Oxford,
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925 TENTH SREET, N. W.
Telephone—Main—160

FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 352, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231 meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Bator Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex. the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M Pasco, W F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S

Harmony Department, No. 71 meet

INVENTION OF A BOY

IT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE PRESENT TYPEWRITER.

Virginia Youth Has Accomplished That Wich Has Puzzled Mechanical Experts for Many Years.

Norfolk, Va.—The problem of an automatic carriage for the typewriter, one over which experts have been laboring and experimenting for years without success, has probably been solved by Robert Eugene Turner, a Norfolk boy, who is yet to reach his majority. That the invention, if practicable, is destined to revolutionize the modern typewriter, is the opinion of experts, men who have studied the problem for years.

Years ago it was recognized that the invention of an automatic carriage return for the typewriter would add from 25 to 30 per cent. to the speed of the operators—an item that tells in the business world. The manufacturers of the leading machines put experts on the problem. No stone was left unturned to solve the problem of the transference, redirection and control of power. It is said that one company offered a handsome prize to the man in their employ who would discover the principle, to be worked out later.

Mr. Turner, who is a member of the architectural firm of Hebard & Turner, and who is a lover of mathematical problems and technical questions worthy of solution, had his attention drawn to the matter. At that time he was in his teens. He began to think out the problem, conveying his ideas to drawings. For three years he studied it at spare times, day and night.

The young inventor grasped the difficulties clearly. He finally solved it, that of regulataing the power at all times, controlling and reversing it at will. Briefly stated, the regulation and control of the power is by means of the space bar. It is unoperative automatically until the carriage has gone a certain length, but by means of a key it can be manipulated at the will of the operator.

Like all valuable inventions, its simplicity is the thing that attracts attention. It can be added to machines at a nominal cost; it will not affect the durability of the machine, will not add to the cost of repairs, and is not easy to get out of order. Its speed is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The following statement in reference to the invention was made by Mr. Turner recently:

"It increases the mechanical control of the carriage, making it unnecessary for the operator to remove his hands from the keyboard during writing, a feature especially valuable to touch operators.

"The mechanism causes the carriage to return to the initial writing point automatically when the end of a written line is reached, and also to return automatically from any point in the line by pressing a special key. Means for cushioning the impact of the carriage to prevent a destructive jar to the machine is amply provided for, as well as an improvement in the runways and rollers bearing the carriage to reduce the friction to a minimum.

"The momentum attained by the carriage in its return stroke is utilized to effect the line spacing, which can also be done from the keyboard. An ingenious but simple device is introduced, so that the setting of either the automatic or manual line spacer will adjust the other to conform in the uniform spacing of lines."

An interesting feature in reference to the invention is the youthfulness of the inventor. When the application for the patent was filed nearly two years ago, or in February, of 1905, Mr. Turner was only a little over 18 years of age. As he began the study of the problem several years before this, his youthfulness can be appreciated. It was a mere boy who had undertaken to solve a serious scientific mathematical problem.

Robert Eugene Turner was born in Norfolk November 26, 1886. He is the son of R. E. Turner, general superintendent of the Virginian-Pilot. After leaving the Norfolk high school he devoted his time to the study of mechincal engineering and architecture.

Mr. Turner was nearly two years in securing a patent on his invention, but it was finally obtained through Walter B. Burrow, patent attorney at Norfolk. Mr. Turner's friends are confident that he has a small fortune, to say the least, in his patent.

School Gardens of Austria.

It is stated that nearly 8,000 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing, and often contain botanical museums and beehives.

Jerusalem Summer Resort.

Jerusalem now has a summer resort at Ramalah, which is situated several hundred feet higher, and commands a view of the Mediterranean A new hotel has been built there for Europeans by an Arab. Most of the work of construction was done by women, whose wages are 11 cents a day.

MEASURING A CITY'S SOOT.

Hundreds of Tons Deposited in a Year by Soft Coal Smoke.

Cincinnati.—A scientific investigator of this city has been trying to arrive at a definite idea of the amount of soot deposited in the city in the course of a year. One of his tests was to place buckets three-fourths filled with water on 11 roofs in different parts of the city.

At the end of three months a careful analysis was made of the contents of the buckets to ascertain the amount of carbonaceous matter. The final computation is that in the downtown area the falling soot amounts to 541 tons a month, or 18 tons daily.

On a square mile of the city the soot deposit is 171 tons a month, or 343,728 pounds, an average of several pounds to each inhabitant. In one of the suburbs the soot in the bucket was .464 grams to the square foot for a period of 30 days. For the same time the deposit at a central point in the city was 22.550 grams to the square foot.

Other cities that burn soft coal need not flatter themselves that they fare much better. A glance out at the windows tells the story. In many parts of a sooty city the trees and flowers are coated with grime and often refuse to grow.

The smoke cloud injures health in several ways, one of which is the shutting out of the sunlight that destroys disease germs. That soot is deposited in human lungs is a fact well known to surgeons.

These figures were laid before a smoke abatement league meeting in Cincinnati and it was resolved to ask the next legislature for more stringent anti-smoke laws. The present methods of smoke abatement are visibly unsatisfactory and the opinion is widely held that relief must come through some means not yet attained.

PEDAGOGUE FOR HALF CENTURY

Oldest School Teacher in Pennsylvania Starts on New Term.

Hanover, Pa.—John M. Wolf, of this town, has entered his fifty-ninth year of service in the public schools of York and Adams counties. He is doubtless the oldest district school teacher in Pennsylvania or Maryland, both in age and service. Although 74 years old, he has been reelected teacher of Park school, in Penn township, near Hanover.

When only 15 years old he took charge of the school he was attending as a pupil, and in the years since then he has been absent from his post of duty only several days. Possessed of marked ability, an excellent disciplinarian, and an untiring worker, Squire Wolf is considered one of the most successful school teachers in southern Pennsylvania. He has been principal of the public schools of Abbottstown, New Oxford, Littlestown, Goldsboro and Hanover. He is a regular attendant at teachers' county institutes, and is widely known. Four of his daughters were schoolteachers, one having taught 30 years. For 22 years the veteran teacher was a justice of the peace. He also acts as a pension agent, and writes Pennsylvania Dutch letters for the newspapers under the pen name of John Shumacker.

CHICAGOANS BUY LARGE RANCH.

Will Build a Town on 45,000 Acre Tract of Land.

Falfurrias, Tex.—On a 45,000 acre ranch, situated near here, which was recently bought by H. H. Judd, of Chicago, and 17 other equally rich men of that city, is to be built a new town, which is to be named Chicago.

The plans for laying out the future city are now being prepared by experts in that kind of work. Thirty-six thousand acres of this land is divided equally between the 18 millionaires. The remaining 9,000 acres is owned by E. C. Kelly, of Chicago, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the other purchasers when the ranch was bought.

The new Chicago will be located in the center of the big tract. The owners will divide their lands into farms and place a farmer on every 40 acres. The whole 45,000 acres is in the artesian water belt, and can be easily irrigated. The farms will be devoted exclusively to truck growing. It is planned to establish about 1,000 families on the lands. Only stone and brick buildings will be erected in the town, and the streets will be parked and paved.

Is First Born in New Town.

Foraker, Okla.—Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Hall, prominent residents of Foraker, bear the distinction of being the parents of the first white child born in the town which was opened only a few months ago. The baby is a girl and has brought to her parents the congratulation of the whole town, as well as a considerable amount of attention from the outside.

Gets $10 for Saving Train.

New Concord, O.—George Patterson, a student in Muskingua college, received a check for $10 from the Baltimore & Ohio a few days ago. Patterson was walking on the railroad last June when he discovered a broken rail, flagged an incoming passenger train and saved 95 persons from a plunge over a high embankment into the river.

Slaughter in the Ocean.

In the sea there are no vegetarians. Fish live on each other, and the whole ocean is one great slaughter-house, where the strong prey endlessly upon the weak.

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Leave Station, New Jersey ave & C st.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.

Trains "Every other hour on the odd hour."

*7.00 a.m. Diner, Pullman Parlor.
†9.00 a.m. Buffet, Parlor 5 Hr. Train
§9.00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.
†11.00 a.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.
*1.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor Car.
*3.00 p.m. "Royal Limited." All Pullman.
4.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia
*5.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor.
8.00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia
1.30 p.m. Sleepers.
57 a.m. Sleepers.
lantic City, †7.00, †9.00 †11.00a.m
*3.00 p.m.

Every Hour on the Hour.
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To
W- ays 2.57, 5.00, 6.3[illegible] 7.00, 7.20, 8.0[illegible]
8.30, 9.30, 10.00 11.00 a.m., 12.00 noon
12.05, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.03, 5.30.
6.00, 6 .00 8.0[illegible], 10.0[illegible], 11.30, 11.35 p. m.
Sund 1.00, 1.15 57, 7.00, 7.2[illegible], 8.30 9.00, 10.00 11.00a.m.
11.30, 11. 3.30, 5.00 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 10.0[illegible]
m

WESTWARD.

CHICAG ND NORTHWEST. *11.00 a.m
5.30, p m.
CINCINNAT LOUIS ANI LOUISVILL
*10.05 a.m. *4 ,*12:45 night.
PITTSBURG A 11.00 a. m. *9.30. m., and
12.40 night.
CLEVELAND M
COLUMBUS, *5. m.
WHEELING *10 m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER. † m. †4.05 †5.00 p.m
m.
ANNAPOLIS, wee k s 72 0, a. m.,
12.05 noon, 4 45, op.m.,
Sundays 8.30 a.m nd 5.30 p.m
URAY and ELKTON m Th ghparlor
FREDERICK, †8.35, §9. 10.0[illegible], †11.00 a. m.
$1.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m,
HAGER-TOWN, †10.05 and †5.0 n
BOYD and way p nts, §9.15 a. m.
$1.13 †5.00, †5.35, $10.1[illegible], †11.30 m.
GAITHERSBURG and w oints. †8.
$0.15 a. m., †12.50, $1.15, * 3.
†5.35, †6.50, $7.35 $10.15, †11.30 p
WASHINGTON JUNCTION a ny point
†6.35, $0.15, a. m., $1.15, †5.00., †5.30 m.
*Daily †Except Sunday §Sun nly

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO TER NAL AT TWENTY-TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

All passenger trains of the Baltimor & Ohio Railroad to and from New York City now have direct ferry connection with 23rd Street Terminal, in addition to Liberty Street; the South Ferry Terminal having been discontinued.

Twenty-third Street is the most popular terminal of the great metropolis because of its convenience to the hotel, theatre and shopping district. In the recent remodeling of the terminal building a glass roofed canopy was constructed fifty feet wide, under which the cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th and 29th Street lines pass, so that passengers are protected from the weather leaving the ferry house, and also avoid the annoyance of street traffic.

All baggage destined to New York City will be delivered to 23rd Street unless distinctly marked "Liberty Street," or otherwise.

A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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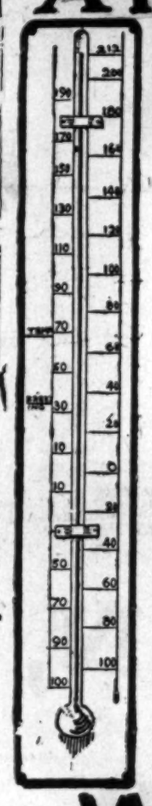

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Kink-ine Is No Experiment. It was discovered by R. Roberts, a famous English chemist, who has made a study of the scalp of colored people for the past 30 years, and who, after much time and experience, has prepared this great tonic for the colored people.

This chemist says that his experience and study have taught him that the scalp of the colored people requires a special treatment and after laboring and testing these many years he has discovered the greatest REMEDY the WORLD has ever known for the HAIR of colored people.

KINK-INE will make the hair GROW from one to three inches per month, if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.

KINK-INE is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all the kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.

Read what Miss Elizabeth Jones of Chicago says of KINK-INE: "My hair was not more than three inches long when I commenced to use Kink-ine, six months ago. I have used it steadily since that date and it has grown on an average of two inches each month and it is now more than fifteen inches long. Besides, my hair has become almost straight and I fully believe by the end of the year I will have the most beautiful head of hair of any colored lady in the world."

SPECIAL OFFER.—To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others, we will sell one full-size bottle of Kink-ine, price 35 cents, one cake of Kink-ine Soap, the best Shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25 cents, both for only 50 cents, or six bottles and six cakes of soap for $3.00. Special offer good only at the following stores:

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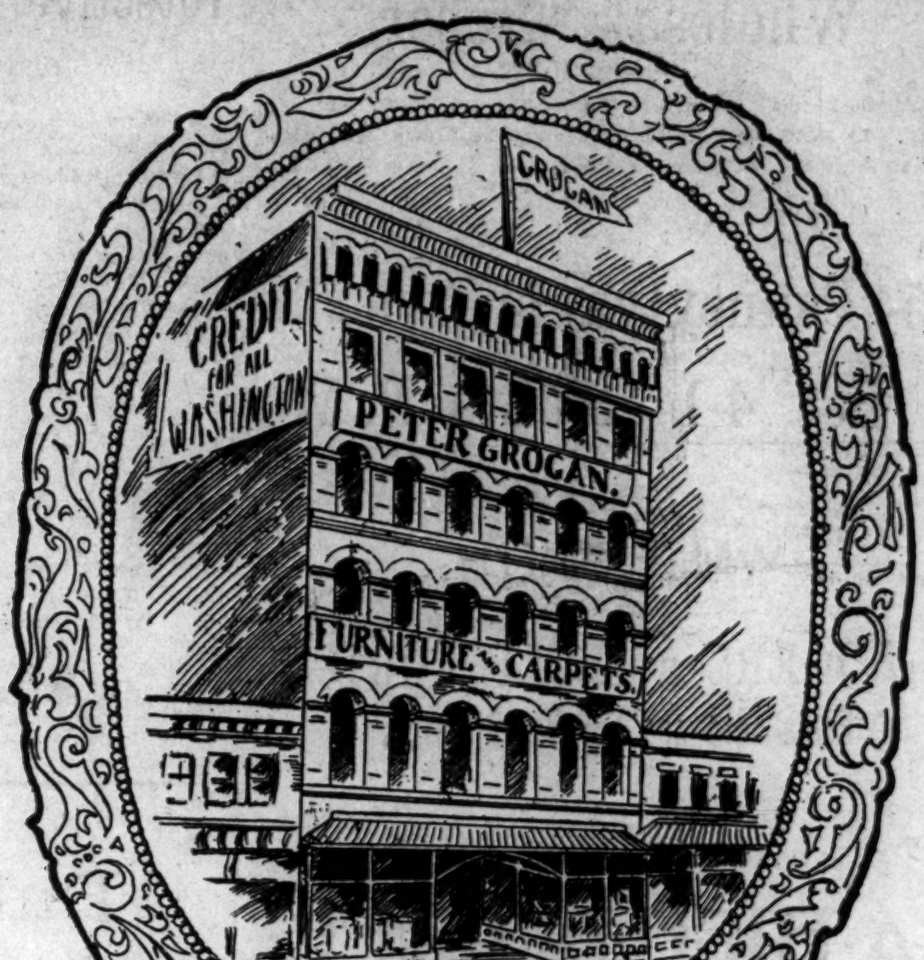

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FIRST RACE, 2 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND, $2.00; PADDOCK, 50c. EXTRA. LADIES, $1.00.
SEASON GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK BADGES ON SALE AT DROOP'S, 925 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W., AND S. T. WALTON, LENMAN BUILDING, 1425 N. Y. AVENUE N. W., ROOM 103. SEASON AND CLUB HOUSE BADGES FOR SALE BY S. T. WALTON, LENMAN BLDG., 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W., ROOM 103. 'PHONE, MAIN 2992.
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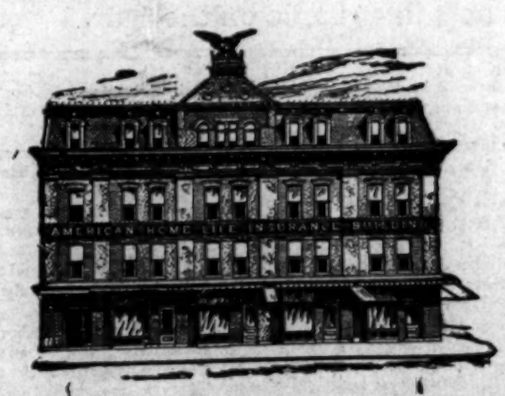

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25c Mennen's Talcum.....11c
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25c Seidlitz Powders, dozen in a box.....25c

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15c Pure Epsom Salt, pound... 5c
15c Pure Powdered Alum, lb... 5c
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$1.00 Wine of Cod Liver Oil, best medicine for weak lungs..60c
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All kinds of delicious ice cream delivered free. One gallon $1.00; one quart, 25 cents; one pint, 15 cents.
Our Candies Made Daily.
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